THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 63. SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JULY 3RD, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₽ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—I have this day established myself at this Port, as a Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent, under the style or firm of JOHN ODELL & Co.

JOHN ODELL.

29jy 2550 Foochow 13th, April, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. HENRY EDWARD BUSH has this day been admitted a Partner in my Firm, which will henceforth be carried on under the style of BUSH BROTHERS.

JAMES E. BUSH.

30se 2311 Newchwang, 25th Mar., 1868.

INSURANCES.

THE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(LIMITED.)

Capital, One Million.

Directors.

THOMAS CHILTON, Esq., Chairman.

SAMUEL STITT, Esq., } Deputy-
FRANCIS A. CLINT, Esq., } Chairmen.

Francis C. Braun, Esq.
George Cockburn, Esq.
John P. Duff, Esq.
P. Geo. Heyworth, Esq.
Thomas Harrison, Esq.
Charles Holland, Esq.
Edward Lawrance, Esq.
C. O. Ledward, Esq.
Robert Maxwell, Esq.
David Stuart, Esq.
H. T. Wilson, Esq.
T. Wilkinson Tetley, Esq.

LIVERPOOL.

Underwriter—ROBERT N. DALE.
Secretary—WALTER D. PRITT.
Offices—EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, WEST.

Manager in London—J. H. LUKIS.
Office—26, CORNHILL.

Manchester Office—5, ST. ANN'S SQUARE,
WILLIAM P. SHARP,
Superintendent.

REID & Co.,
Agents at Shanghai.

15de 2942 Shanghai, 16th June, 1868.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE RICHARDSON & Co.,

CENTRAL CHAMBERS, SOUTH CASTLE ST., LIVERPOOL, (ENGLAND.)

MANUFACTURES of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Model Steam Engines, Magic Lanterns and Slides, Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, Telescopes, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Stereoscopes and Slides, Globes, Mathematical Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles, Eye and Reading-Glasses, Field and Marine Glasses, Model Telegraphs, Electric Lights, Tool Chests, Croquet, all the new In and Out-door Games, Water Colour Paints, &c., &c., &c.

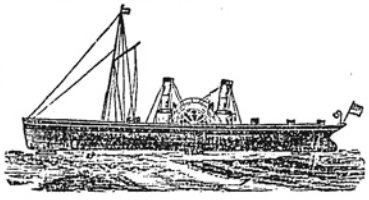
For full particulars of above and hundreds of other articles see Illustrated Catalogue, 112 pages, sent free on application

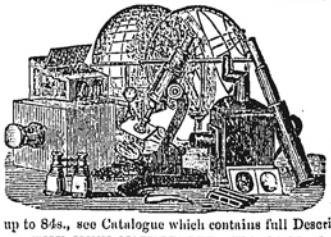
WORKING MODEL STEAM ENGINES.
Vertical Engines, from 6s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.
Horizontal Engines, from 21s. to 70s.
Locomotive Engines, 25s., 50s., 75s. 84s., and 130s. each.
Marine Engines, both paddle and screw (for boat) 70s. and 105s. each.
Beam Engines, 100s. each.
Pump Engines, 87s. 6d.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND SETS OF SLIDES
Complete from 7s. 6d. to £22 each. Pairs of Lanterns for Dissolving Views, &c., from £3 15s. to £33. See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers,
Complete with Engines, &c., from £6 10s. to £20 each.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of above.

Metallic Sailing Yachts
With Sails, Rigging, &c., complete, 6s. 6d., 13s., 16s. 6d., and 21s. each.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of above.





Telescopes.

THE LORD BROUGHAM TELESCOPE. Lord Brougham thought so highly of this Telescope that he gave G. R. & Co. permission to call it as above. It will distinguish the time by a church clock five miles and a flag staff ten miles, landscapes thirty miles off, and will define the Satellites of Jupiter and Phases of Venus, &c. This extraordinary, cheap and powerful Glass is of the best make and possesses Achromatic Lenses, and is equal to a Telescope that costs £5. Price 7s. 6d. each. For about 25 other varieties ranging in price up to 84s., see Catalogue which contains full Description of the above.

THE NEW MICROSCOPE. This highly finished Instrument is warranted to show the Animalculæ in water, Eels in paste, &c., magnifying some hundreds of times; it is mounted on a Brass Stand and has a compound body with Achromatic Lenses, Test Objects, Forceps, and Spare Glasses for mounting objects, &c. In a polished Mahogany Case, complete, price 7s. 6d. each. For about 20 other varieties ranging in prices to 63s.

See Catalogue, which contains full description of the above.

G. R. & Co. have published a Catalogue of 112 pages. Illustrated with 14 full paged Engravings of Steam Engines, 8 Lithographed Drawings, beautifully printed in colours, of Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, and about 20 Views of Magic Lanterns and Slides, describing upwards of 1500 varieties of Slides, embracing every subject; also full particulars of all the above named, and many other articles; with numerous TESTIMONIALS. Sent post-free to any part of the world on application.

N.B.—The Telescopes can be sent by post at a charge of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. extra. All goods securely packed in strong wood cases for which no charge is made and forwarded by cheapest and most expeditious route to any part of the world. (In cases where Freight must be paid in England the amount for same must be included in the remittance.)

Remittances must in all cases accompany orders and may be made by Bankers' Drafts (on London) payable at sight, or Post Office Order, or Coin in Registered Letter.

*** A Catalogue lies at the Office of this paper for inspection and from which orders may be sent to save time.

8de 2860 13th June, 1868.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,

Supply the following ARTICLES of the first quality:—

Pickles, Sauces, Mushroom Ketchup
Tart Fruits, Calf's-Foot Jelly,
Raspberry Vinegar, Essence of Beef,
Extractum Carnis, Potted
Meats and Fish, Oysters, Lobsters,
Orange Marmalade, Flavouring Essences, &c.

J. M. & S. would particularly recommend

"THE ABERDEEN SAUCE,"

And

"THE ABERDEEN PICKLE."

15au 1940 February 15th, 1868.

No. 2.

BRYANT & MAY,
LONDON, E.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

BRYANT & MAY'S PATENT SAFETY MATCHES

ARE NOT POISONOUS.
LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.
Are Warranted suitable for all Climates.
Packed in Strong Tin-lined Cases.

BRYANT & MAY,
LONDON, E.

15fe o-a-m 1941 February 19th, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN, & MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 & 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,
LONDON.

INVITE the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout India and China, to the fact, that they have had 25 years' experience as SHIPPERS OF GOODS to those Markets, and that they undertake the Execution of Indents from £50 value upwards, on the closest Wholesale Terms.

N.B.—A Price List of 72 pages, and sent post free, containing full particulars of every description of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Calicoes, Prints, Ladies' Under Clothing, Baby Linen, Mantles, Shawls, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Linens, Blankets, Carpets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, Haberdashery, Jewelry, etc., etc., and every particular necessary for ordering Goods from D. N. & Co.'s London Warehouse.

Agency Department.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the Execution of Indents for Merchants and Traders Abroad, who have not Buyers in London, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

As D. N. & Co. have Accounts for their own Business with the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Under arrangements of this kind the Original Invoices are, in all cases, forwarded.

Household Furniture, Pianofortes and other Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Agricultural Implements, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Books, Toys, etc., etc., bought in the Best Markets, and Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Foreign Produce Disposed of, for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard.
LONDON.

BANKERS—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley and Co., Bombay.

30jy 1723 January 16th, 1868.

HOLLOWAY'S

Pills & Ointment.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted to be the most efficacious remedy known to the world. No preparation is so suitable to the Climate of India as this fine and invigorating Medicine. It is particularly adapted to the Constitution of European Ladies, as it is never failing in its effects in all diseases peculiar to Females, while those who are attenuated by the debilitating effects of the Indian Climate will find in this wonderful remedy a kind of Talisman whereby they may insure a restoration to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

THE science of Medicine has never before produced any remedy that can be compared to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures after all other means have failed, all old wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most inveterate skin diseases peculiar to the Indian Climate. It is the true friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as certain old sores can be removed by it that cannot be conquered by any other treatment.

20se-68 749 Shanghai, Sept. 20th, 1867.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Mr. HOBART SEYMOUR GEARY is authorized to sign our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.

1ja 1 China, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The authority granted to Mr. C. A. REES to sign my name per procuration, ceases from this date.

F. R. GAMWELL.

30se 2 Shanghai, 30th June, 1868.

THE

North-China Insurance Company.

(Established 1st January, 1863.)

Capital, Tls. 1,500,000, in 1,500 Shares, for Taels 1,000 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL TAELS 300,000, OR TAELS 200 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee.

W. J. BRYANS, Esq., *Chairman.* (Messrs. Turner and Co.)

F. H. BELL, Esq. (Messrs. W. R. Adamson and Co.)

A. MICHIE, Esq. (Messrs. Chapman, King and Co.)

E. H. LAVERS, Esq. (Messrs. Gilman and Co.)

F. PORTER, Esq. (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co.)

Directors of the Company, 1866-8.

AT a General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868, the following Resolutions were passed, relative to the continuance of the Company for a further period of three years from the 1st January 1869; and Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the annexed Form, will be received at the Offices of the Company until 31st October, 1868.

Applications for Shares from Persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the meeting of 18th November 1867, a separate Office of the Company will be opened in London, on 1st January, 1869.

By orders of the Court of Directors.

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH, *Secretary.*

Shanghai, 15th May, 1868.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to ; and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 200 per Shares, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant

.....

Printed Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Res. I.—That a company to be called the "North-China Insurance Company" shall be formed for a further period of three years, from 1st Jany. 1869 to 31st Decr. 1871.

Res. II.—That the Directors for the time being of the present Company be appointed to act as a Provisional Committee to organise the new Company.

Res. III.—That this meeting recommends that the Provisional Committee should adopt as the basis of the new Company that the Capital should be 1,500,000 in 1500 shares of Tls. 1000 each; Paid up Capital Tls. 300,000 or Tls. 200 per share, and that the Committee be authorised to issue a prospectus inviting applications for shares and to proceed with the allotment.

31oc (c n.)

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTH.

On the 26th April 1868, at Kelso, N. B., the wife of WILLIAM HYDE LAY, H. B. M. Acting Consul, Kewkiang, of a Daughter.

LATEST DATES

England..(*tel.*)..	June 6	Hankow,.....	June 28
Hongkong,.....	„ 26	Nagasaki,.....	„ 24
Foochow.....	„ 19	Yokohama,.....	„ 27
Tientsin,.....	„ 25	Osaka	„ 13

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....Mar. 24 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... „ 18 } May 4th.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	*ft. in.*				″ ′	°
June20 L.W.	3.05	12.03	Z	0	b	29.90	74
„ 20 H.W.	9.04	21.04	E.S.E.	1	b	29.90	75
„ 21 L.W.	9.25	12.04	„ „	4	c	29.89	75
„ 21 H.W.	1.12	21.08	„ „	4	o	29.84	74
„ 22 L.W.	10.07	12.09	S. by E.	4	c	29.79	83
„ 22 H.W.	1.58	21.05	„	4	b	29.77	84
„ 23 L.W.	10.45	11.09	S W by W	2	m	29.73	84
„ 23 H.W.	2.27	21.04	W.S.W.	2	r	29.73	89
„ 24 L.W.	11.20	12.02	E. N. E.	3	c	29.84	76
„ 24 H.W.	3.18	21.05	E. by N.	3	b	29.82	77
„ 25 L.W.	0.04	12.01	NE by N.	2	m	29.78	78
„ 25 H.W.	3.58	20.11	„	2	c	29.75	77
„ 26 L.W.	4.38	23.04	N. E.	4	r	29.76	73
„ 26 L.W.	0.25	13.01	„	6	c	29.80	74
„ 26 H.W.	4.54	21.05	„	6	r	29.78	73

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 6 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1868.

IT would be difficult to find two more thoroughly contrasted specimens of practical and theoretical legislation, than two proclamations lately issued by the Viceroy and the Governor of this province, respectively. Both have for their object to promote peace and good order, by removing causes of disturbance. Only, Ting-jih-cheng goes to work by suppressing immoral publications; Tsen-kwo-fan elaborates a scheme for sending to their homes all the disbanded soldiers who roam about the country subsisting by robbery, and ready at any time to join insurgent bands for the sake of a livelihood. On the first document, we commented last week; the second will be found on another page of this paper. Both are characteristic of the men who issue them—one specious, plausible but very shallow; the other dictated by sound good sense, practical and useful. For every embryo rebel whom Ting's moral effusion will check in his evil proclivity, we may safely aver that Tsen's will reclaim a hundred. A certain amount of credit must be allowed to Ting's moral impulse, but it is impossible to help smiling at the truly Chinese casuistry by which he connects immoral publications with rebellion, and hopes to regenerate society by emptying the book-sellers' shops. He fancies, no doubt, he is thus going to the root of the evil. But it is the inclination to read such books that needs eliminating from the mind of the people, by a higher standard of education than the Chinese can yet obtain.

We have often said that the Chinese Military system tends to foster rebellion, as much as mis-government and distress tend to create it. In the first place, the Military profession ranks so low in public estimation, it is the interest of officers not to stamp out rebellion effectually. While their services are needed, they enjoy a certain consideration and employment. But, peace being restored, they are turned adrift to earn a livelihood as they best can, with public prejudice rather against them than in their favour. Naturally, then, they prefer a state of chronic disturbance, to a prompt restoration of peace. And the lax discipline and improvident system in the Chinese army, inspires the men with a similar feeling. Their pay is constantly in arrear, so they plunder for a livelihood as well as from inclination. The dislike of the people to the military class is thus increased, and the soldiers, when disbanded, find little friendship. Far, probably, from their native district, they hang about the tea and opium shops till their few *cash* are spent; and then, as Tsen-kwo-fan points out, resort to robbery to obtain a livelihood. Out of pity for the men, as well as to remove a fertile cause of disorder, His Excellency now offers to convey all such disbanded soldiers back to their homes, freely pardoning past offences. Offices are named, at which they will be given a free passage to the port nearest their destination, and by which certain allowances for food and travelling will be made. These allowances will not enable them to live luxuriously on the journey. 300 *cash*, a trifle more than 1s., for a journey of a hundred miles; and 500 *cash* for a further distance, suggest economical expenditure. But it is sufficient to buy the recipient food, and the chance will no doubt be availed of by many who will prefer a return to their families to the wandering, dissipated life they are now leading. There must be thousands of these men roaming over the country, disbanded at different times from the armies that have been employed against various insurgent bodies; and their removal will be a boon to the inhabitants as well as to the men themselves. If the new scheme of substituting cavalry for infantry in the present struggle against the Northern Nienfei be carried out, there will be work enough for the new offices in returning to their homes the thousands of Li-hung-chang's present army, whose occupation will then be gone.

Summary of News.

THE French Mail of May 17th, arrived on Tuesday, per *Dupleix*, with telegrams to 5th June. Telegrams by the Kiachta route are to 6th June. The P. M. S. S. *Colorado* reached Yokohama on the 27th, with dates from San Francisco to the 3rd June. The *Costa Rica* may therefore be expected here to-morrow. The P. and O. steamer *Ganges* leaves to-morrow with the out-going English mail.

The following ships have arrived during the fortnight, viz.:—*Helen Nicholson*, and *Wild Deer* from London, *Margaret* from Shields, *Preciosa*, *Mary Whitridge* and *Bremen* from Cardiff, *Hang Ho* from Bankok, *Madawaska* from Boston, *Capriolani*, *Lieutenant* and *Jenny* from Liverpool, *Ernst & Maria* from Newcastle. N.S.W., *Hastings* from Freemantle, and *Simoda* from Puget Sound. The departures are,—*Pallas* and *Maria* for Castries Bay, *Claro Babuyan*, *White Adder* and *Whinfell* for London, *Neptune* for Newcastle, N.S.W., *David Hoadley* for Puget Sound.

It is generally understood that Mr. Fitz-Roy has resigned his post as Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai, on account of ill-health, and that he will leave for Europe by the next American mail, about the 17th instant. Mr. Winchester, H. B. M. Consul at this port leaves by the same opportunity. A farewell dinner is to be given to the latter on the 7th instant.

The shore-line of the settlement has been again subject of discussion during the past week. Voluminous correspondence on the subject will be found on another page, appended to the minutes of a meeting of the Municipal Council, at which it was discussed. The want of quayage along the English Bund is unquestionable.

Another despatch from Sir Rutherford Alcock, on the subject of Tea-dust and Customs' confiscations, has been received, slightly less acrid in its tone than his late productions.

The Court held to enquire into the loss of the *Maitland*, have censured the master for discharging his pilot too soon, and for attempting to beat out in the dark; but have praised the skill and energy shown in saving the ship.

The wreck of the *Benares* still continues an object of interest; and the new owner is we believe sanguine of raising her by means of lighters. The last of the silk saved from her has been sold by auction, at prices ranging from Tls. 80 to Tls. 255—a very good sale considering that it was badly damaged.

We regret to hear of another accident sustained by one of the unfortunate P. & O. steamers. The *Surat*, which left Galle on 2nd June, put back to that port on 7th, with a hole knocked in her stern, it is supposed by a blade of her screw which had broken away during very heavy weather. The *Surat* was obliged to return to Calcutta after the leak had been temporarily stopped, as she was not considered in a fit state to continue the voyage to Suez against the S. W. monsoon.

We have to acknowledge receipt of "The sixth Annual Report of the Peking Hospital," by Dr. Dudgeon. It is interesting, as usual, though less complete, owing to the illness of the writer, which prevented him from supervising the hospital during the last months of the year.

We publish elsewhere an interesting letter, by the Professor of Astronomy at the new Peking College, on the approaching eclipse of the sun. At Shanghai the disc will be about half hidden.

We are glad to record a change in the office of Hsien at Shanghai. Chu, formerly of the Chinese Detective Board (Hueipu Chü), took office on Friday. The former Magistrate, Yeh, is promoted to be Haifung; Chên, who has been lately acting in that capacity, at present remaining unattached.

From HONGKONG papers, we learn that the German brig *Lesmona* has been attacked and sunk by pirates, on her voyage from Hongkong to Saigon, near Hainan. The crew refused to defend themselves; the pirates plundered the vessel, fastened those on board under the fore-hatch, and scuttled her. The crew contrived however to get out, and to get off in a boat a few hours before she sank. They landed on Hainan, where they were kindly treated by the authorities, and after marching for several days across the island, were taken on board the Chinese Gun-boat *Chuahoi* and brought to Hongkong. The Naval Court held to enquire into the loss of the *Tricolor*, on the Pratas Shoals, directed that the Master be severely reprimanded and cautioned to be more careful for the future. The construction of a wharf extending into sufficiently deep water for vessels to lie alongside, is mooted. Sir Rutherford Alcock's late dispatches, and Mr. Mongan's "Fengshuey" letter about the road to the coal mines, are unmercifully scarified.

From YOKOHAMA we learn the gratifying news that Stotsbashi has been re-called from exile, with a view to entrusting him with prominent office in the Government. The following is a translation of the document which officially announces the fact.

"Instructions have been issued by the Dai-Sôsai (prime minister) that, in view of Tokugawa Yoshihisa having retired to Mito and repented of his late offence with unbounded reverence proceeding from the bottom of his heart, it is the imperial will, in the exercise of extraordinary clemency, that he be recalled to the castle of Yedo, and that hereafter he be summoned to Kioto. It is therefore the order of His Imperial Highness the Commander-in-chief that the Imperial forces which have advanced in every direction do quickly return to head quarters."

The Foreign office is thought likely to be his future field, as he is both well-disposed towards and liked by Foreigners. Chosiu would still continue to act as Head of the Army, and Satsuma of the Navy. Aidzu is still in arms, and H. B. M. Minister has forbidden English subjects to be present at the opening of Nee-egata to foreign trade, on the 15th instant, in consequence of the disturbed state of the neighboring districts through the presence of his and the Imperial troops. The Italians and Prussians however, are going, and look forward to obtaining a large supply of silkworm's eggs. It is said that Aidzu has so far committed himself that his pardon is legally impossible; but it is hoped that some means of squaring the circle will be found, as his conquest seems a matter of difficulty. There has been a brisk trade in arms, and there is a slightly better demand for Grey Shirtings.

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Editorial Selections.

PEKING.

THAT the future of foreign intercourse with China depends largely upon the personal character of the various ministers, few will be inclined to deny. It is possible that, in the case of Russia, the idiosyncracies of the diplomat are not allowed to exercise any very important influence on the general line of action. The Cabinet at St. Petersburg has a strict, well defined and matured policy, which its agents are instructed to evolve, step by step. There is no need for haste where the strength is so vast and so concentrated; and the knowledge possessed by the Czar's government is so extensive, that it is in a position to give prompt and distinct commands, where other powers would be hesitating, and craving further information. But if this is the case with Russia in her relations with the Peking authorities, it cannot be said to be the case with France, still less with America, or England. Through the elaborate organization of her Missionary system, the first of these countries has probably better means of obtaining accurate knowledge of the internal condition of the capital, of the policy of the various bureaux, than the two subsequently mentioned; and therefore the opinions on Chinese matters in official quarters in Paris, are probably more instructed and more carefully weighed, than they are in any European capital except St. Petersburg. The French Government therefore, can also speak with some authority, when dealing with its Plenipotentiary in China. It is different with ourselves, and (unless we take into consideration the change that will be brought about by the Burlingame Embassy) it is different with the United States. The cabinet of St. James and the cabinet of Washington rely almost entirely on their Minister for facts. They have no source of information open to them, by reference to which they can check his representations. They are, to all intents and purposes, in his hands. His dispatches are the medium in which they read the signs of the times. Events are presented to them in the aspect he desires; and on the side he chooses to turn towards them they are compelled to look. The colour that tinges transactions, is the colour with which he chooses to suffuse the picture. It is clear then, that everything depends upon the character the minister bears. The China he describes, is the China we are supposed to reside in. It follows that any change in the diplomatic corps at Peking is a matter of grave importance to us all, specially when the change takes place in the representation of a country so important as the United States. The voluntary retirement of Mr. Burlingame and his appointment as minister to the Courts of Europe and to Washington, need not be referred to. It has already been discussed wisely and foolishly, temperately and intemperately, from every conceivable stand point. It is our present concern to see what we may expect from his successor in office. In another column, we give a sketch from an American journal, of the antecedents of Mr. John Ross Browne. His career up to the present point presents abundant instances of energy and activity. An adventurous and hardy boyhood, an industrious youth, and a manhood spent in writing and travel give us promise of a minister fully equipped for his important charge. His books are not so well known as they might be in England, but they are said to be written with ease and brilliancy. "Yusef, a crusade in the East," is a very readable book of travels, and stands midway between Stephen's "Incidents" and W. P. Willis' "Pencillings by the Way." But it is on other grounds than those of his literary attainments, that we are inclined to welcome the new Minister with interest. On recurring to the sketch of his services we find that, "returning to California soon after the breaking out of the war, he again travelled through all the mining regions, and made himself so thoroughly acquainted with our great mineral interests, that he received the appointment of Commissioner to investigate and report on them." His reports are well known to those who were interested in the important enquiry and its results. They are admirable state papers, worthy of high praise; models of careful minuteness and comprehensive generalisation. At a time like the present, when the development of the resources of a vast country like China is on the eve of commencement, the appointment of such a man to such a post must be regarded as fortunate. It is most likely that, within the next five years, the mining question will be of dominant interest for residents in China. It will be the centre round which hopes and fears, and trades and policies, will circle. It will be connected with fortunes and failures, difficulties and complications. It is well, then, that a man used to cope with such matters should represent one of the great Powers.

CHINESE MANUFACTURES.

AMONGST the many questions that arise in speculations regarding the future of China, one of the most important is the probable development of manufactures. In such an enormous population, the field for manufacturing enterprize seems a gigantic one, outrivalling in magnitude every other country in the world; yet its import of manufactured goods is comparatively small, when we take into account the vast number of individuals whose wants, by a commercial fiction, they are supposed to supply. This fact of the limited consumption of foreign goods is generally regarded as entirely owing to the illegal barrier exactions which, despite the treaty and the remonstrances of the various foreign Ministers, continue in their pristine vigour, and seem destined to a further peaceful career unless the opportunity of the revision is taken to arrange some comprehensive scheme, which will deal in an effectual and satisfactory manner with all the interests involved. But while admitting the whole squeezing system as a serious drawback to the foreign import trade, we must not lose sight of the fact that, even if we had the Transit Dues arranged on a satisfactory footing, it is by no means certain that we could drive the native goods out of the Chinese market. Every one passing along the streets of the foreign settlement sees that, even here where English shirtings pass direct under every advantage to the native shops from foreign houses, the native goods manufactured on the rudest method in the neighbourhood of Shanghai still seem to hold their own successfully, and to command profitable prices. Indeed, the native shopkeepers have another advantage in foreign goods that does not obtain in the inland markets. They generally supply themselves as far as they can from auction sales of damaged and sound goods, and thus obtain them at a cheaper rate than if they bought them through a native broker; but even with this in favour of foreign goods, the native goods hold their own.

It is a perfectly well known fact that, in India, there are certain classes of goods in which foreigners have never been able to compete successfully with the productions of the native loom. After centuries of naturalization of the manufacture of certain goods, the special art has been carried to such a height of perfection, both in point of quality and cheapness, that it is impossible for foreign artisans unaccustomed to the style to come into competition with it. And, in China, we are not altogether without similar experience. Apart from the native cotton cloths, we might instance the case of silk piece goods. Notwithstanding all our manufacturing advantages, and our undoubted superiority in the arts, we cannot be said to import a single piece of foreign silk. Yet the manipulation of such a delicate material through all the processes of dying and manufacturing, seems to be a peculiarly appropriate work for intelligent workmen assisted by the most exquisite machinery. And with the advantage of all this in Europe, we are totally unable to compete with the products of rude Chinese labourers and very imperfect appliances. Whether in course of time, as our knowledge becomes more accurate and our attention becomes more concentrated on this question of manufactures, we shall be able to excel the native silks in point of quality, elegance, and cheapness, is one of those questions on which it would be dangerous to hazard an opinion. We know that the natives of all semi-civilized countries are very fastidious in their tastes; but their tastes are conventional from a semi-civilized point of view, and all the more difficult to satisfy on that account. Then the native manufacturers know so thoroughly the exact styles needed, down to the most minute particulars, that here again we are at a disadvantage. It is not a question of taste or beauty in the abstract, but of certain inherited standards which must be imitated. There is a further consideration in the comparison between foreign and Chinese manufactures, which we notice elsewere, in our remarks on the silk trade in England. The practice of adulterating the silk with inferior substances, and resorting to numerous deceptions with the view of defrauding the public, would, if continued, render the piece goods very unpopular amongst the Chinese as compared with their own desirable fabrics, even if in point of price and patterns they could compete with the latter. Perhaps the main cause of the native cotton cloths maintaining their place in the market against foreign goods, is that the former are genuine cotton cloth, with little admixture of other ingredients compared to the systematic adulteration practised in Europe, and thus are well suited to the thrifty and frugal natives, who are naturally predisposed in favour of durability.

WESTERN CHINA.

THE *Edinburgh Review* for April contains an article that will be read with some interest, on "Western China." The writer proposes to trace over an enormous extent of frontier the progress of a famous Empire's decline, and selects his information, we perceive, chiefly from a paper on the rising of the Dungens or Mussulman population, in a Russian Military journal. We have ourselves frequently drawn the attention of our readers to the subject, but it may not be uninteresting to see what facts are possessed by the educated public at home on a topic of vast importance. We regret to say that, though the writer has evidently got up his subject with commendable care, a desire to form a theory which we cannot help regarding as untenable, has marred the usefulness of a paper on which much conscientious labour has been bestowed.

He commences by noting the fact that, "both in Eastern Toorkistan and in Yunnan, the yoke of the Peking Government has been thrown off by the native population, and the insurgents in both cases are Mahomedans." Given this basis, we find the construction of a theory fatally easy. The outbreaks are at once regarded as connected parts of a single organized movement, not less political than religious. "So in the end, we really have before us grounds to surmise that this remote part of the world may at present be the scene of a great Moslem revival; and that, under the proselytism of scattered knots of enthusiastic mollahs, millions of Chinese and Tartars, recoiling from the cold nihilism of Boodha to the vivid faith that is in Mahomet, must have flown to arms in a spirit of fiery fanaticism, directed primarily against their own Government, but ready to blaze out in any direction "where infidels are to be exterminated." We cannot endorse this opinion. We are inclined to think that the same causes produce the same effects. The risings against the Manchu throne seem inspired by similar grievances, and are traceable to the same conviction of the weakness of the Government. The Mahomedans in Eastern Toorkistan and Yunnan, the Nienfei in Shantung, are now, as the Taepings in Kiangsu were in 1862-3, revolters against a corrupt and decrepid government, goaded into rebellion by countless acts of oppression and injustice. In the West, the superior energy of the Yunnan population has enabled them to consolidate their kingdom, which seems as hopelessly lost to the Emperor as Ceylon is lost to the Dutch, or Scinde to the Ameers. At present it seems that Thibet forms a barrier to the progress of rebellion westward, or rather we should say that its 1,500 miles of territory separate Yunnan which revolted in 1856, from Eastern Toorkistan which revolted in 1865. The last named province "forms a great depressed valley, shut in on three sides by mountains of great height. On the north it is separated from Dzungaria by the Tianshan range; on the west from Transoxiana by the Bolor; and on the south, by the Kara Korum and Kuenloon from India and Thibet. This important province, which numbers amongst its mineral productions gold, copper, sulphur, salt, and jade; which is blessed with a temperate climate and possesses great geographical advantages as a commercial thoroughfare, is also, as our readers need not probably be reminded, irretrievably lost to the Chinese. We have, in original articles and in copious extracts from the Indian newspapers, sketched the progress of events which led to this disastrous result, but we cannot expect that the various stages in the rebellion can be very vividly present to our readers' minds; we recommend those therefore who are interested in an important question, to peruse in the *Edinburgh* the brief and clearly written sketch of events which ended in the triumph of Yakoob Kooshbegee and the fall of Kashgar. Of course it concludes with the usual prophecy of Russian aggression. It seems indeed hardly probable that the Czar will allow so important a territory as Eastern Turkistan to escape his grasp. It is most likely that some cause of offence will arise between Yakoob and his powerful neighbours, and then the province lately lost to China may be annexed to Holy Russia. It is a matter for sincere congratulation that England has never been induced to send envoys or accredited agents into these disturbed and barbarous regions as, had any violence been attempted, we should have been pledged to a war as costly and far more bloody than that which has just been concluded in Abyssinia. The writer before us is perhaps wrong in styling the trade of Central Asia "a brilliant Will-o'-the-wisp;" but it is certainly not the policy of Great Britain to seek to develop it by other than commercial advances. Russia could not possibly harm us by occupying Eastern Turkistan, and she certainly would benefit the country itself. Anglo-Saxon energy has ample scope for its operations on the Yangtze and on the eastern sea-board.

SILK.

WE have perused extracts from a series of short articles that have appeared in "*Once a Week*," on the Silk trade in England, and we consider they have a peculiar value at the present moment when the question of technical education in the industrial arts is one of the uppermost, in engrossing the attention of both legislators and manufacturers in the British Islands. After careful and almost exhaustive examination of the comparative merits of the various articles of manufacture gathered from different countries in the Paris Exhibition, it has been distinctly announced that the work turned out by English artisans no longer maintains the pre-eminent superiority over that

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of our continental rivals, that it has hitherto done in most of the leading branches of manufacture. And this is occasioned, not by any decline in the powers or capacity of the English skilled labourers; but by the extraordinary exertions which have been made by continental governments and manufacturers to dispute with us the monopoly of the principal markets of the world. Since the Paris Exhibition, facts and competent testimony have been pouring in to further confirm us of the systematic manner in which technical training for the industrial arts has been, for a considerable time, in operation at the chief manufacturing centres of the continent; and the progress to which this organized method has enabled them to attain has been such as to astonish our best workmen and most intelligent manufacturers. It was with difficulty they could make up their minds to believe that they were thus threatened with being outrivalled in branches of industry they had regarded as peculiarly their own. They had been slumbering on, in a dream of fancied security, and now they have suddenly awaked to find that nothing but the most strenuous efforts will save them from being surpassed, and their manufactures supplanted by their continental rivals. This state of things is attributable not only to the want of technical education but also to the neglect of national education, and the country seems now to be rousing itself with an earnestness and unanimity which will no doubt ward off the dangers with which its manufacturing prestige is at present menaced.

The writer in *Once a Week* goes at length into the special causes that have operated against the thorough naturalization of the silk manufacture in England. Tracing its course from its introduction by the refugees who fled from France after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, he exhibits it struggling through a succession of trade disputes between the masters and the workmen, in some of which branches of the manufacture become almost extinct. The hostility of the workmen to the introduction of machinery was also another cause which prevented its obtaining a firm footing in England; and latterly the malpractices of manufacturers in their efforts to obtain more money than they are honestly entitled to, have brought down this exquisite industry by clumsy deceptions to the brink of ruin. The writer declares there is not and and never has been any genuine silk manufacture in England, because somehow or other its extremely delicate operations have never been so carefully and continuously developed as to give it a firm hold among the trades in which English workmen have attained pre-eminence. At the same time, he sees no reason why the manufacture of silk should not take its place as an important source of wealth for England, if a vigorous effort were made to introduce a high degree of intelligent mechanical training amongst the workmen, and a competent knowledge of all the details of the business on the part of the masters. He criticises severely the apathy of the latter, and their want of pride in the industrial greatness of their country. After the second generation at furthest, he says, they are too proud to identify themselves with manufactures; whereas, by their wealth and leisure, they ought to be the strength and glory of the trade, in the fulness and perfection of their knowledge, upholding and transmitting to their descendants a high average of workmanship. We have no doubt, however, that the deep sense that is now being felt of the need for technical education will bring improvement to the silk manufacture, and enable England to compete with the most highly finished products of the continent.

The suggestion thrown out by the writer, of forming a company with a capital of a million to make their fortune by reeling silk in China, is one that will almost certainly be provided for, so far as permission is needed from the Chinese authorities, in the forthcoming treaty; and the important results which have accrued elsewhere from the mere fact of careful reeling, are such as to give this question a high degree of interest both in view of the foreign trade with China, and of the silk manufacture at home. We cannot for a moment doubt that, under foreign supervision, considerable improvement would be made in reeling, and there no doubt is, in the community here, sufficient enterprise to take advantage of the opportunity for effecting an improvement and profiting by it.

WHARFAGE.

MR. WINCHESTER has brought forward a question of great interest, in his letter to the Municipal Council which we publish elsewhere. The subject is no new one; suggestions for extending the bund frontage and constructing wharves alongside which vessels could lie, have been brought forward at more than one public meeting. Notably, the late Engineer to the Municipal Council, Mr. Clark, drew up a plan, three years ago, which excited much attention at the time. But the matters has lately fallen into abeyance, and needed to be brought prominently forward. As Mr. Winchester points out, the construction of pontoons has resulted so well for the interests of the French Concession, and has attracted so much business to that side of the Yang-king-pang, that it behoves us to consider how far our interests may impel us to follow that example. There are however grave difficulties to overcome, which have been encountered before and will crop up again whenever decisive action is attempted. The Council have done well to lay the correspondence at once before the public; and a meeting of Land Renters will be no doubt called, when the latter have had time to think over and discuss it.

As we remarked before, the subject is no new one. The main difference from Mr. Clarke's scheme being that the latter wrote principally in the interest of the river channel, while Mr. Winchester argues on the basis of commercial advantage. Mr. Clarke's scheme commended itself to every one, at the time, for its practical good sense; and met with no objection that we are aware of, save on the plea of expense. The mode of raising Tls. 140,000 which his plan was estimated to cost, was not easily apparent, even in those flourishing days. The tonnage dues were spoken of, but the tonnage dues, then as now, were applied to other objects. And even 217,000 square feet of additional frontage which it was calculated would be gained, did not tempt the Bund hongs to come forward with the sum needed. It remains to be seen whether the financial obstacle can be overcome in our own more sober days, when money is certainly more scarce, but when experience has proved the wisdom of the improvement urged. It is unnecessary to allude further to Mr. Clarke's plan, which is fully set forth in the letter, originally published in the *N. C. Herald* of the 21st January, 1865, which we reproduce below. We may, however, also refer our readers to a previous letter and article on the subject, giving other details, which appeared in our paper of the 22nd October 1864. It will be seen from the Council's minutes, that Mr. Oliver suggests a modification in this scheme, which would enable it to be carried out for Tls. 75,000, adding only 168,000 square feet to the Bund.

So much for the working details of the scheme. It remains for the public to decide, with the help of these data, whether the existing mud bank and inconvenient jetties shall be preserved, or whether we shall emulate our French neighbours, on a larger scale, by constructing a series of pontoons, outside of an extended bund, which shall enable ships to discharge and receive cargo directly on to and from the shore. To us, there seems no doubt of the desirability of the plan, if it be financially practicable. A glance at the French Bund will show that that, at least, has not suffered by the change. We should strongly oppose the erection of warehouses or any structure tending to shut out the picturesque view of Pootung point, which now charms pedestrians during their evening stroll. We should equally oppose the construction of private wharves—wharves, that is, the exclusive property of the hong they front. But that some steps should be taken to give ships consigned to merchants on this side of the Yang-king-pang, the same advantages enjoyed on the other, does seem highly desirable. Messrs. Russell & Co.'s is a case in point. Any one who has had the treat of sculling down in a sanpan, against tide, to the wharf from which the Ningpo steamers now start, will appreciate the saving in time and temper that the possibility of walking on board the *Tsattlee* opposite Ke-chang, and being conveyed in five minutes instead of fifty to his destination, will ensure. Though whether the construction of their proposed jetty should be persevered in, or whether it be worth while to wait for the Land Renters' decision on the broad question of bund quayage, may be open to question. We trust, at any rate, that the matter will not be again allowed to drop; but that the means of effecting the improvements suggested by Mr. Winchester will be seriously considered, and that a feasible plan for reconciling the various interests concerned will be evolved.

TEA DUST.

The following further despatch has been received by H. B. M. Consul from Sir R. Alcock, on this prolific subject.

PEKING, *June 13th*, 1868.

SIR,—I have received your despatch of the 30th of May, giving cover to a letter from the Chamber of Commerce on the position assumed by the Acting Commissioner of Customs at Shanghai in connection with the Tea-dust question and other matters.

As regards Tea-dust, all difficulty will, I think, have been removed by my circulars No. 7 and 9 of the 25th and 31st of May. And, indeed, on the more general subject of Custom House action in cases involving a question of fine or confiscation, I am sanguine in the hope that no further difficulty will be experienced.

So many of the questions submitted to me for consideration by the Chamber of the Commerce in the letter under acknowledgement, as to the action and rights of the Custom House authorities and the merchants respectively, have been fully considered and answered by anticipation in the two circulars, that little further remains to be said.

The principle, rightly contended for by the Chamber, that seizures can only be made with the object of obtaining tangible security for any claim of the Customs resting on *primâ facie* evidence of false description, packing, or any other fraud, and as a preliminary to a public hearing and formal judgment by the proper authorities,—in no case by the Chinese alone, or without the concurrent action and full consent of the Consul,—has now been established, and distinctly recognised beyond either question or dispute; and thus an end is put to all complaints against arbitrary or unauthorized acts on the part of the Customs where Foreigners are concerned.

Referring to your own remarks in connection with the recent discussions respecting Tea-dust, no further question, I think, is likely to arise. For if it be not, as I am given to understand, an article well known in the Trade, and too distinctive in its character to be confounded by competent persons or Tea-dealers with anything else, it is yet very certainly neither Tea-leaf nor Tea stalks, nor anything that in the trade is called Tea, either superior or inferior.

No doubt there may be some inferior mixtures of Tea refuse, or "siftings" and "fannings," not worth more than Tea-dust properly so called, which yet may not come under that denomination in the Trade. But unless these are recognized in the market as *Tea-dust*, their value has really nothing to do with the question of a reduced duty, which has been made. not for inferior Teas at all, but for the one article known as Tea-dust. I presume there was some special and adequate motive for fixing a maximum value, but it is to be regretted that the necessity existed, for it has led to much contention and misunderstanding.

On the more general question of valuation of goods; since difference of opinion will occasionally arise between the shippers and the Customs as to what may be the market value at any particular moment, and the latter are undoubtedly entitled to levy an *ad valorem* duty on the highest value that can be realized, I do not at present perceive how this can be better or more equitably settled than by giving the Customs the power to take over the goods at the value fixed by the merchant himself. I cannot see the injustice or the hardship of any one being compelled to take his own valuation of the worth of the goods he has for sale. It seems to be the only certain check on under-valuation, which the Customs are bound to guard against; and in every part of the world some rule of this kind, with or without a margin of profit, is adopted as an equitable solution of the question, and a practical mode of promptly settling all disputes.

Of course, when the value of a ship is in question, it may happen that the consignee or master may not feel justified or otherwise authorized in fixing a value with the liability of a forced sale at the rate fixed; but in that case he will simply not avail himself of the option of giving a bond,—an arrangement entirely in the interest of the ship-owner,—and the vessel will be detained pending appeal as to the final judgment, when he will be no worse off than if this rule had never been made.

Finally, as regards appeal to the Minister, I am unable to concur with you in thinking this right, at the option of the merchant, would prove an unmixed benefit to the latter. Certitude and promptitude in the settlement of disputes with the Customs, if these can be secured with impartiality of judgment on the spot, are of far greater importance to the merchant than a right of appeal with the delays and incertitude inseparable from them. And, I repeat, if publicity and investigation in an open Court with a Consul's responsible action in concurrence, be not a sufficient security for justice, I doubt any other provision insuring the end more satisfactorily.

But in lieu of this somewhat barren right of appeal, with its possible advantages and certain disadvantages, important limitations of a Treaty right of confiscation on the part of the Chinese, not otherwise attainable, have been secured, and entirely to the advantage of the former. What the British Minister, together with his colleagues the Representatives of other Treaty Powers, has ceded, in the right of reclaiming by diplomatic action damages for an act of confiscation if not sufficiently motived, has been far more than compensated by the guarantee against any capricious, arbitrary, or wrongful acts at the ports by the Custom House authorities, which the rules and mode of procedure there laid down supplies.

You will forward a copy of this despatch to the Chamber of Commerce for their information.

Your obdt. Servant,

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

DISBANDED SOLDIERS.

Tsen-kwo-fan deserves great credit for the following proclamation, which tends to check a fertile source of brigandage. Disbanded soldiers and starving peasants constitute one half of the rebel hordes whose marauding excursions we are perpetually called on to chronicle:—

Tsêng (kwo-fan), a Senior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, a Grand Secretary, Governor-General of the two Kiang provinces and Serene Duke of the first rank notifies the following.

Large numbers of the troops disbanded in Kiang-nan and Kiang-peh have not yet returned to their homes. This delay is attributable to various causes. Some, having got into debt, are compelled on receipt of their pay to disburse the whole among their creditors, so are left without the means of undertaking a long journey; others, having no regular means of support at their own homes, resolve to try their fortune in a strange place, while others again having saved a little money, but being unable to find a trustworthy companion are afraid to return alone; so they wait on. Day after day passes by, their little stock of money is exhausted and they are soon left without a *cash* to provide either food or clothing. Then of necessity they resort to robbery in order to obtain a livelihood, and the robbery being discovered they are perforce beheaded—repentance, though it come, comes too late to save them from the consequences of their crime.

We think of these soldiers with much pity. Some have served under my own command; some come from my own native place, others have distinguished themselves

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for bravery while many have been crippled by wounds, only just escaping with their life, and all are in a condition which calls for our sympathy. We have therefore resolved on a plan for relieving them. Two offices have been opened in Kiang-nan and Kiang-peh, in order to provide boats and money to carry these destitute soldiers back to their native places, and any wishing to avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered should register their names at one or other of the offices and as speedily as possible return to their families, which must be infinitely preferable to the wandering dissipated life they are now leading.

The details of our plan are as follow.—First, as to the establishment of Registration Offices. The disbanded troops are, for the most part, from the provinces lying along the course of the river Yang-tsze; consequently one office has been opened at Yang-chow, and placed under Hia-kwan in the neighbourhood of Nankin, and given in charge of Adjutant-General Liu. Soldiers therefore in Kiang-peh should register at Yang-chow, and in Kiang-nan at Hia-kwan; each one must state his name, surname and native place, the wing of the army to which he belonged and whether he obtained any distinction, so that the Officials may be able to find out the truth or untruth of his statement.

Secondly, as to the providing of boats for the conveyance homeward of these troops. The Officials of the Registration Office must decide according to the size of the boats the number of men each boat must carry. Any number over one hundred but under two hundred will constitute one batch, and must be immediately sent forward under the convoy of a gunboat. Each soldier on coming on board must state to the Captain of the gunboat the place at which he wishes to be put down. Should any one leave this boat, without having previously given the notice of his intention to do so, he will be considered a deserter and punished as such.

Thirdly, as to travelling expenses, etc. All soldiers after registration, will be required to disarm themselves of such military weapons as may be on their person, and must sell or barter them previous to the time of sailing. No one will be allowed on board with arms about him; while on board, each soldier will receive the daily allowance of fifty *cash*.

Ngan-hwuy men will be put down at Ngan-k'ing, Kiang-si men at Kiu-kiang, Hú-nan men at Chang-sha, Kwei-chow men at Chang-teh. Should any wish to be put down at other places than those named, information should be given to the Captain of the gunboat, who will readily oblige in this matter. Those whose home is within 300 *li* of the place at which they are landed, will receive 300 *cash* as travelling expenses; if over 300 *li* they will be entitled to 500 *cash*.

Fourthly, as to the giving of passports for the protection of soldiers thus returning. Each soldier will receive from this office a passport stating his name, age and native place, the wing of the army to which he belonged, and the manner in which he distinguished himself By showing this to the officials along his route, he will be able to travel without interruption. Each Registration office will also draw up a list of all who avail themselves of its services, and send a copy to the native place of each individual. Should any of these soldiers have previously been guilty of some criminal offence, the native officials will, on examining their passport and finding it correct, entirely absolve them from all such offences.

L'ÉCLIPSE TOTALE DE SOLEIL.

Le 1er. jour de la 7e. lune de cette année, la 7e. du règne de Tong-tcheu et la 5e. (戊辰) du 76e. cycle sexagénaire (18 août 1868), aura lieu une éclipse totale de soleil, visible dans quatre des cinq parties du monde. L'Amérique entière sera privée du spectacle du phénomène. En Europe, il n'y aura que la pointe sud-est de ce continent, située vers la limite de visibilité, qui en apercevra une faible partie. L'Afrique sera plus favorisée. Toutes ses contrées orientales, depuis les rivages de la Méditerranée jusqu'à la hauteur de Madagascar seront témoins, selon leur latitude, d'une phase plus ou moins complète. C'est dans le voisinage du Cap Guardafui, par 12° 6′ de latitude boréale, et 67° 5′ de longitude à l'Ouest de Pékin, qu'aura lieu, au lever du soleil, le premier contact avec la terre du cône d'ombre projeté par la lune. Les lieux qui verront ainsi commencer l'éclipse à l'instant où le soleil apparaîtra sur leur horizon, se trouvent situés sur une courbe qui d'un côté remonte vers le nord, à travers l'Arabie et la Turquie d'Asie, et de l'autre descend vers le sud, à travers la mer des Indes jusqu'à Madagascar, dont elle rase la côte occidentale. Sauf cette pointe orientale de l'Afrique, le début du phénomène n'y sera point visible, et une échancrure plus ou moins profonde aura déjà entamé le disque solaire, quand cet astre se lèvera sur l'Égypte, la Nubie, l'Abyssinie et la côte d'Ajan. L'éclipse sera en son milieu, au point du jour, pour le désert de Lybie, pour la frontière commune de la Nubie et du Bournou, pour les confins orientaux de la Nigritie, et pour la côte de Zanguebar. Enfin elle cessera précisément avec l'apparition de la lumière dans l'état de Tripoli, le Fezzan, et les contrées inconnues qui avoisinent le lac Tchad, les sources du Nil, et se prolongent au sud des montagnes dites de la Lune jusqu'au Monomotapa.

L'ombre lunaire découpe ainsi à la surface de notre globe une tache sombre, qui se déplace rapidement de l'ouest à l'est, analogue à celle que fait courir sur les champs un grand nuage poussé par le vent dans un ciel pur. Par suite de ce mouvement progressif, l'éclipse se manifeste successivement en différents lieux de la terre, et l'on conçoit facilement qu'il soit possible de tracer sur une sphère terrestre la route de l'ombre.

On l'indique ordinairement par trois lignes qui, avec la direction, font connaître les dimensions de la tache sombre. Ce sont la ligne de l'éclipse centrale, le long de laquelle est complète l'occultation du disque solaire, et les deux lignes de simple contact, qui limitent au nord et au sud le champ de visibilité du phénomène.

Dans l'éclipse actuelle, l'Asie méridionale et l'Océanie en seront le véritable théâtre. Partie d'un point du sol Africain, situé par 11° 13′ de latitude boréale et 80° 33′ de longitude occidentale, la ligne de l'éclipse centrale traverse bientôt la Mer Rouge à la hauteur d'Aden, longe les côtes méridionales de l'Arabie, passe le golfe d'Oman, atteint l'Indostan vers 17° de latitude, franchit le golfe du Bengale, coupe la presqu'île de Malacca vers le 13e parallèle, atteint Bornéo, et se prolonge au milieu des îles voisines jusqu'à son point final, en plein Océan Pacifique, où un vaisseau situé par 16° 15′ de latitude australe et et 46° 57′ de longitude orientale, verrait le soleil, à l'instant de son coucher, sous la forme d'un disque noir entouré de la magique aigrette de *la couronne*, et disparaissant dans les flots.

La ligne boréale de simple contact prend son origine dans la Turquie d'Europe, traverse la mer Noire et le Caucase, effleure la rive septentrionale de la mer Caspienne, pénètre à l'intérieur du continent Asiatique, pour déboucher dans la Mer Jaune vers l'extrémité de la province du Chan-tong, puis passe au sud de la Corée et de l'Archipel Japonais, et va se terminer en mer par 14° 55′ de latitude boréale et 57° 34′ de longitude orientale. Quant à la ligne australe de simple contact, elle part du canal de Mozambique, entre le continent et l'Ile de Madagascar, qu'elle coupe à peu près en son milieu, puis elle se prolonge à travers la mer des Indes jusque dans l'Océan Pacifique, sans rencontrer d'autre terre que la pointe sud-ouest de l'Australie.

Le champ de visibilité de l'éclipse se trouve donc séparé en deux parties distinctes: celle du nord est Asiatique, celle du sud Océanienne. La première comprend l'Arabie, la Perse, l'Inde, la Cochinchine, la Chine, et les contrées à peu près inexplorées du Turkestan, du Thibet et de la Mongolie; la seconde embrasse l'Inde transgangétique, Sumatra, Java, Bornéo et l'Australie. Le lieu qui verra l'éclipse centrale à midi se trouvant par 10° 27′ de latitude boréale et 13° 51′ de longitude occidentale, il en résulte que l'une aura en générale le spectacle du phénomène dans la matinée, l'autre dans l'après-midi. L'éclipse général sur la terre commencera à 10h. 20m. du matin, temps civil moyen du méridien de Pékin; et finira à 3h. 35m. du soir, le dernier contact se produisant alors au coucher du soleil par 15° 23′ de latitude australe et 33° 29′ de longitude orientale. Ce point tombe en mer, à environ 250 milles marins dans le nord-est des côtes Australiennes. L'éclipse centrale sur la terre commencera à 11h. 15m 22s. du matin pour finir à 2h. 40m. 22s. de l'après-midi, en temps de Pékin.

Les astronomes des observatoires du Caire, de Téhéran, de Madras, de Paramatta, etc., n'auront point manqué de calculer l'éclipse pour leurs stations respectives. L'Angleterre a organisé dans l'Inde une expédition scientifique qui pourvoira elle-même à ses prédictions. Nous avons donc cru devoir borner les nôtres aux pays de l'extrême Orient, peu distants en longitude du protoméridien Chinois. Le tableau ci-dessous fait connaître les heures du commencement et de la fin de l'éclipse pour dix stations choisies. Il sera facile, après avoir ramené les temps à un commun méridien, d'en conclure approximativement les mêmes données, pour des lieux intermédiaires. Le résultat de l'interpolation sera suffisamment exact, puisqu'il n'a d'autre but, que d'indiquer le moment où il convient de se préparer aux observations, une douzaine de minutes à l'avance.

PRÉDICTIONS POUR DIVERS LIEUX DE LA TERRE.

Localités.	Longitude par rapport au méridien de Pékin.	Latitude.	Temps Local. Commencement.	Temps Local. Fin.	Temps Local. Plus grand phase.	Durée.
Sourabaya	—0h. 14m. 59s.	— 7° 14′ 20″	12h. 7m. 50s. matin	2h. 50m. 17s. soir	1h. 29m. 4s. soir	2h. 42m. 27s.
Samarang	—0. 24. 14.	— 6. 58. 2.	11. 52. 48.	2. 35. 56.	1. 14. 22.	2. 43. 8.
Batavia	—0. 36. 43. (*)	— 6. 7. 37.	11. 30. 25.	2. 15. 37.	0. 53. 1.	2. 45. 12.
Singapore	—0. 50. 29.	+ 1. 16. 59.	10. 52. 14.	1. 51. 0.	0. 21. 37.	2. 58. 46.
Saïgon	—0. 39. 7.	+10. 46. 40.	10. 57. 55.	1. 58. 2.	0. 27. 59.	3. 0. 7.
Hongkong	—0. 9. 18.	+22. 16. 29.	11. 47. 11.	2. 14. 1.	0. 55. 16.	2. 37. 40.
Canton	—0. 12. 48.	+23. 8. 9.	11. 41. 18.	2. 7. 19.	0. 54. 18.	2. 26. 1.
Hankau	—0. 8. 35.	+30. 23. 0.	11. 56. 25.	1. 49. 10.	0. 52. 47.	1. 52. 45.
Nankin	+0. 9. 14.	+32. 4. 40.	12. 32. 46.	2. 1. 52.	1. 17. 19.	1. 29. 6.
Shanghae	+0. 20. 1.	+31. 14. 32.	12. 51. 30.	2. 16. 52.	1. 34. 10.	1. 25. 22.

Le calcul a fait voir que l'éclipse sera invisible à Tchefoo et à Pékin; mais qu'elle sera visible à 24′ (ou environ 100 *lis* chinois) plus au sud de cette dernière ville. Toutefois il se pourrait, qu'à cause des petites incertitudes des tables astronomiques, une légère phase fût observable dans les lieux précités. Il sera bon en conséquence de surveiller le bord du soleil vers l'instant de la plus grande phase, à 1 heure environ, temps moyen de Pékin.

L'auteur de cette notice se proposant de réunir pour la discussion le plus grand nombre possible d'observations de cette éclipse, M.M. les Observateurs qui voudront bien lui communiquer leurs résultats, sont priés de les lui adresser à Pékin, en indiquant le grossissement de l'instrument employé, la latitude géographique du lieu, son altitude au dessus du niveau de la mer et sa longitude adoptée par rapport à un méridien connu, celui de Paris ou de Greenwich.

EMILE LEPISSIER,
Professeur au Thong-wen-kwan.

(*) Nous croyons devoir faire remarquer aux navigateurs que la Connaissance des temps de 1868 renferme une erreur sur la longitude en temps de Batavia. Il faut lire 6h. 59m. 51s., au lieu de 6h. 27m. 58s., pour reproduire la longitude exprimée en arc.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting of the Council held on the 30th June, a letter was presented to the Council from H. B. M. Consul, proposing a scheme for a new Bund and pontoons, and it was

Resolved.—

316.—That in the opinion of the Council some steps towards the formation of a new bund with a system of floating jetties is very desirable in view of the injury to the river front of the Settlement by the present fixed jetties. That Dr. Winchester's paper upon the extension of the bund and building of pontoons, together with the report upon the same subject made to the Council, by the Municipal Surveyor, in January 1865, be published in the local papers for general consideration and criticism.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Shanghai, 25th June, 1868.

No. 14.

SIR,—I have long observed with regret the obvious disadvantage which the land renters of the quarter of the settlement situated between the Yang-king-pang and Soochow Creek labor under, by reason of the want of commodious Quayage and Wharfage along its river front.

"The example of the French quarter should not be lost upon us. The formation of a quay to which a line of pontoon wharves is attached, has restored its decaying prosperity and attracted numerous settlers.

"Greater proximity to the city and eastern suburb give that locality natural advantages which must be met by a timely foresight on the part of the Land renters' interested on this side.

"I am aware that there are many difficulties in the way of a general system of wharfage on this side. Competing rights and interests of every kind must be reconciled before such a work can be commenced.

"I am neither vain nor sanguine enough to suppose that the enclosed can be considered as more than an essay to devise a scheme, or that the proposal of any other single individual is likely to meet the difficulties opposed to progress in this direction, but, as the contribution of one by his position free from the disturbing influences of personal interests, who has thought much on this subject with a sincere desire to promote the prosperity of the whole settlement, it may contain some germ of value which may hereafter facilitate the formation of a more perfect scheme, and as such I beg to lay it before you in your Municipal capacity, as representing the interest of the general body of land renters."

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sig.) CHARLES A. WINCHESTER.

The following proposal for a general system of Wharfage, extending from the debouchment of the Yang-king-Pang to the Wharf opposite Peking Road, while it has been drawn up with a view to the general interest of the Land Renters of the quarter of the Settlement situated between the Soochow and Yang-king-Pang Creeks, does not lose sight of the privileges of the river frontage Land Renters.

1st.—It is proposed that permission shall be obtained from the Chinese authorities to reclaim from the foreshores of the river, between the points first abovementioned, to such an extent as will allow of the attachment to the outer edge of a new quay, of a line of pontoons alongside of which vessels drawing 14 feet may lie at low spring tides.

2nd.—It is proposed that the quay itself shall be sixty feet broad inclusive of a trottoir on its inner edge of ten feet, and shall be maintained as one of the public roads of the Settlement.

3rd.—It is proposed that the land up to the inner edge of the trottoir, whether made up of the present bund roadway by itself, or in conjunction with a proportion of reclaimed land, shall become the property of the River frontage Land Renters, in the ratio of their frontage, and that their boundaries shall be removed outwards accordingly. They shall pay the usual ground rent to the Chinese Government for the land as added to their lots which shall be remeasured.

4th.—But as the line of the new Quay will not give the same advantage to all the River frontage Land Renters, it is proposed that the advantages derivable under the 3rd clause shall be equalized to them in the proportion of their frontages on the following principle. The whole area of the land between the present boundary walls and the inner edge of the proposed trottoir of the new Quay shall be accurately measured and determined, and a fixed value placed upon it. It shall be calculated how much of the additional area is due to each longitudinal foot of frontage, each such foot being entitled to an equal amount by way of addition. If the situation of the land is such that the proprietor will receive a greater addition than the space due to his longitudinal frontage, he will have to pay to the reclaiming fund, at the fixed value, the price of such extra ground. If the line of the Quay, on the other hand, is such as to give the proprietor less addition than that due to his frontage, he will be entitled to receive from the reclaiming fund the difference in value between the land which he has actually and what he would have received if the addition due to the construction of the new Quay had been equal throughout its whole length.

5th.—It is proposed that the works shall be executed from a reclaiming fund to be formed in the following manner:—One moiety to be provided by the Council; and the other by the River Frontage Land Renters, in the ratio of their longitudinal frontages. Such of the above Land Renters as may decline to become contributories, being at liberty to waive their right in favour either of the Council, or of the two contiguous Land Renters.

6th.—The right of the Council to levy Wharfage Dues under the present or any future Land Regulations, is not in any way interfered with by the present scheme. The interest payable to the contributories of the reclaiming fund shall be derivable from the rental of the pontoons attached to the Quay.

7th.—It is proposed that the revenue shall be levied according to the following plan:—All the Pontoons shall be let annually by public tender duly advertised in the public prints. These tenders shall be opened by an officer of Council, in the presence of the contributories or their agents. The River Frontage Land Renters, whose lots may be opposite the Pontoons, will have the right of renting them at the prices of the highest *bona-fide* tenders.

8th.—The rights of the Chinese Customs will be duly respected, and it is presumed that they will continue the Quay in front of the Custom House, in conformity with the general plan.

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The following Report by Mr. John Clark C. E. on the shore line of the Settlement is republished for general information.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
16th January, 1865.

TO THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF SHANGHAI.

GENTLEMEN,—Since my former Report upon the "shore line of the settlement," I have been enabled to estimate the approximate cost in detail of the various features of the proposed Bund extension, as well as to collect information corroborative of the views before stated, as to the active causes and future effects of the disturbed condition of the anchorage and wharfage of this port.

The landing accommodation, now unsatisfactory, is fast decreasing from the steady encroachment of the offensive mud bank, which is assuming proportions that, if the line of present bunding be really a judicious and advantageous one, might well be considered alarming. This fact has been occupying your attention for more than eighteen months; but is has been obvious that it is not possible to effect permanent beneficial improvements to the Bund as it exists, even by a large present expenditure and a further periodical outlay. One design made some months ago, as you may recollect, was for a jetty at the end of the Nanking Road, which was found to require a projection of 224 feet beyond the existing Bund line: at a cost according to one estimate of Tls. 15,000 and according to another of 30,000 taels.

The changes of bed, and the branches of bank, incident on the flow of a stream through an alluvial country, are always remarkable; the casual presence of a slight obstacle will frequently, by turning the current on to some weak point in the shore, lead eventually to a change in the river bed. The actual bank of a river is not always its most natural or most fitting boundary; and in the case before us of the Wampoo, I am disposed to regard the line of the present mud-flats as an improvement upon that of the existing Bund line. An inspection of the plan, will show that the mud-flat touches at frequent intervals, and has a tendency to anticipate, a similar curve to that which I have marked down as the easiest for the river's flow: whilst the existing Bund-line recedes awkwardly and unevenly, like a narrow bay; which on the margin of a current is almost certain to be silted up.

The principal points for consideration with respect to any projected improvements for the assistance of navigation and traffic, are:

I.—The formation of a permanent bunding, on a curve most calculated to insure a uniform scour, for the prevention of deposit.

II.—The diversion by easy curves, into the curve of the main-bund, of the mouths of the confluent streams; so as to prevent the encounter of opposing currents, and to obviate or reduce the turbulence of the chow-chow water.

III.—The provision of an extensive landing accommodation, in the manner which shall least impede the flow of the stream; which shall be most durable, and most adapted for passenger traffic; as well as for the landing of heavy goods at all states of the tide.

IV.—All other improvements or changes, rendered desirable or necessary by the altered aspect of affairs, consequent on the fruition of the preceding propositions.

As regards the first two points, my views have been for some time before you. According to them the embankment would start from the the Yang-king-pang, in a direction necessitated by the new line of French bunding, thence continuing in a regular curve along the outer edge of the mud-bank, until it arrive opposite H. B. M. Consulate; (leaving a width of 420 feet to the mouth of the Soochow creek) where it would form an angle by a "starling" point, the western side of which would continue up to Will's Bridge. The curve of the main-bund, broken at the starling, would if continued merge into a straight line along the Hongque shore, terminating at the entrance to the Old Dock. I am afraid it will not be possible to give a curve sufficiently bold to the mouth of the Hong-que creek, on account of the value of the private property which would be absorbed: and in laying it out I have been fettered by that condition. The Hong-que shore of the Soochow creek above the incidence of the curve of the main-bund, would sweep round on to the Hong-que Bund, at the angle between the Astor House and Howard's jetty; running as near as ten feet to the southern corner of Messrs. Todd & Co.'s store-rooms.

If these works be commenced, the method I would suggest is that of first filling up with earth between the present and proposed Bund-line; as near to the latter as is possible without risk of loss. (The point opposite H. B. M.'s Consulate is, however, an exceptional case.) This plan would lessen the first expenses, and allow all cargo and passenger traffic to continue on the same conditions as at present; whereas the driving of the piles, and the construction of the Bund-line as the first step, would have a contrary tendency. Simply stated, my plan would be "to assist the dead water which is continually depositing the matter it holds in suspension, by filling in upon the mudflats close to the Bund-line, and out riverwards to the line where the natural deposit from the dead water ceases, and the washing action of the tide begins; then on the given curve to form the timber bunding, and afterwards to fill up the interspace between that and the previously formed earthwork."

There is another method involving a less total expense, viz., the erection of the timber bunding, backed up by a strong retaining embankment, pierced by a sluice-gates (between each main jetty) to allow ingress and egress of tide; with a view to the gradual and natural warping-up (by deposit from the water confined after its entry by the sluice-gates) of the space between the retaining embankment and the existing Bund. This plan would nevertheless spread the progress of the works over a much longer period, and would call for a large immediate outlay in the matter of jetties, for the purpose of carrying on business.

The third point requiring attention is the landing accommodation; and as there will hardly be sufficient depth at low water for all purposes outside the new Bund-line, some sort of jetties or moles must be provided. Solid sloping jetties, as at present, are inadmissible as accretion of fresh deposit would be invited between them; and the alternative appears to be, either that of "Floating jetties"; or that of "landing stages" of two stories, for high and low water, connected by an incline. Of these I am induced to consider the Floating Jetties as the better, as their dummies would remain always at the same height above the water, and would afford each 250 feet space for barges; whilst the cost would not be much greater than that of the more bulky, and less roomy, landing stages. These Jetties are now general on the Thames and the Mersey, and their construction is as follows:—a trassed gangway, firmly secured to the edge of the Bund and moving on a roller, rests its projecting extremity upon a floating dummy, which rises and falls with the tide, and is prevented from lateral movement by timber starlings open to the scour, and by fender-piles to keep the gangway in place, and prevent the dummy from being driven inwards. The gradient of the gangway should never be sufficient to interfere with the landing accommodation of 1,000 feet, and with twelve wrought iron step-ladders for sampans. (as used at the ports in England) distributed along the new bund, would, I should think, give ample scope for the increasing business of many years.

In the fourth place, amongst other considerations is that of the new bridge across the Soochow creek, which I would recommend should start from this Settlement at a point near to the creek's mouth, and abut on the Hongque bund at the new road leading into Broadway. This involves a road through the proposed Recreation Ground, in continuation of the English Bund; one broad continuous thoroughfare opening into the heart of the Hong-que Settlement and on to the docks and large godowns on that side.

Although a road along the water's edge in Hong-que would be a still greater convenience to the public, yet as the marge is for the most part in the hands of private individuals and Dock Companies, the Broadway may be considered as the commercial highway.

A subject which must be gravely prominent in any question affecting the navigation of the Port, is that of the partly artificial mud-bank at the Pootung-point. This obstruction is a serious evil, and if allowed to increase, as it naturally will if not removed, will eventually render the rounding of the point too dangerous for large vessels to attempt. This is an important reflection for the merchants of Shanghai, and one which it is absolutely necessary should be acted upon immediately: and that apart even from any consideration of the proposed new bund line. For the future no embankment, jetty, or other work upon the shores, should be permitted without being first submitted to, and carefully examined by the authorities charged with the preservation of the stream and of the port.

According to your instructions, a plan of the proposed new bunding is now lying in this office for public inspection; representing also the areas of the reclaimed lands which will be available in front of each Bund-lot after leaving a road of one hundred feet in width.

The following is the estimated cost of the works proposed, in which I have considered that the bunding from the Canton Road up to Will's Bridge should be made, (including the piece belonging to the Recreation Ground Committee) from the fund appropriated to the works, on condition that the said committee do the filling in from the Peking Road to Will's Bridge, and consent to the passage of the road through as shewn on the plan.

Included are the floating Jetties, iron vertical step-ladders, mooring rings, and the metalling of the roads with four inches of Granite chips. That portion of the Bund, however, between the Yang-king-pang and Canton Road is reserved for a future estimate, as the question relating thereto is still pending between the French Municipal Council and yourselves. The estimate can only be considered as approximate, on account of the fluctuating cost of material here.

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE.

	Taels.
Filling in and metalling from Canton to Peking Road	47,900
Bunding from Canton Road to Will's Bridge, including landing ladders and rings	46,366
Four floating Jetties	36,000
And for contingencies	9,744
Tls.	140,000

The following table shews the area of reclaimed land in front of the Hongs, after leaving a Road 100 feet wide.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	33,174 sq. ft.
„ Sassoon & Co.	27,667 „ „
„ Gibb, Livingston & Co.	21,583 „ „
„ Heard & Co.	14,161 „ „
Dr. Dixon	11,830 „ „
Oriental Bank	16 791 „ „
Messrs. Shaw, Bros. & Co.	13,567 „ „
„ Dent & Co.	23,695 „ „
Custom House	10,015 „ „
Messrs. Turner & Co.	11,437 „ „
„ Smith Kennedy & Co.	11,253 „ „
„ Russell & Co.	20,260 „ „
„ Wheelock & Co.	1,575 „ „
Total Area	217,100 sq. ft.

In this Report, I have endeavoured to bring into due prominence those questions which appear most directly associated with the most desirable results; whilst on some particulars I have laid no stress, from their trivial importance as connected with the subject; and my arguments in favor of a new bund-line are based upon convictions forced on me every day:—that existing evils are calculated of themselves to give rise to further impediments, that a bar is forming across the entrance to the Soochow Creek, that the chow-chow water is increasing in turbulence, the mud-flats extending, and the drains through the Bund filling-up; and finally that the dilapidated condition of the landing places renders a large outlay necessary, whilst every month's delay increases the difficulties and costliness of remedial measures.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN CLARK, C.E.,
Engineer, M.C.

Mr. Oliver, Municipal Surveyor, has estimated that, making a half bunding only at low water line and providing lighter pontoons than those suggested by Mr. Clark, the work might be done for an amount of about Tls. 75,000. The land thus reclaimed, that might be added to the Bund lots after leaving a width of Roadway and slope of 130 feet would be as under.

Wheelock & Co.	1,740 sq. ft.
Russell & Co.	18,424 „ „
Smith, Kennedy & Co.	9,300 „ „
Turner & Co.	7,605 „ „
I. M. Customs	5,472 „ „
Dent & Co.	13,426 „ „
Shaw, Bros.	10,707 „ „
Oriental Bank	12,947 „ „
Hongkong Bank	9,344 „ „
Augustine Heard & Co.	16,856 „ „
Gibb, Livingston & Co.	17,272 „ „
Sassoon Sons & Co.	20,280 „ „
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	25,400 „ „
Total Area	168,763 sq. ft.

Remonstrance having been made to the Council against allowing the jetty for the Ningpo passenger traffic in front of Messrs. Russell & Co.'s hong, it was resolved to publish the application and permission, and to invite any remonstrants to present their objection to the Council before the 11th Instant. If it then appeared that public opinion was against the measure, the Council would withdraw the permission.

SHANGHAI, *June 20th*, 1868.

To the Chairman of the Municipal Council.

SIR,—We wish to build an additional jetty in front of our premises with a floating pontoon at the end for the purpose of landing Ningpo passengers from the "Tsatlee."

The jetty will extend out only as far as those at present in existence, and only to the line of low water.

The pontoon will occupy the place now filled by all the cargo boats which accommodate our boat people and boats.

The jetty and pontoons will be available for public use, we only reserving to ourselves the right of the frontage twice a day for the purpose of landing passengers from the "Tsatlee" in the morning and taking them in the afternoon.

We will remove the jetty at any time, at the requisition of the Council.

This application is not to be considered to invalidate our right to our frontage to low water mark, or to surrender in any degree our private privileges to the public. The public use for which the pontoon will be available is the use to which jetties are put, and not use by steamers or sailing vessels or luggers, or, in short, any craft of a character to obstruct our frontage.

On our part we will erect or place nothing that will inconvenience the public or lessen the landing facilities or impede the fair way for boats. On the contrary the contemplated structure is an additional concession in landing cargo, and a very great additional public concession with respect to the Ningpo traffic. Indeed there is no private advantage proposed. The whole object is public, the end we have in view being, not to increase the profit of the line, but, at some expense, to save the exposure and danger to the public of a passage to the steamers by small boats through the rapid current of the river.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
(Sd.) RUSSELL & Co.

SHANGHAI, 23*rd June*, 1868.

MESSRS. RUSSELL AND Co.

GENTLEMEN.—Under instruction, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th instant, informing the Council that you wish to "build an additional jetty in "front of your premises with a floating pontoon "at the end for the purpose of landing Ningpo passengers from the "Tsatlee" and in reply I am to hand you copy of a resolution passed at the Meeting of the Council held this forenoon—assenting upon the conditions appearing thereon—to your proposition.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) ALEX. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

Law Reports.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

July 1st, 1868.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, ESQ.

REYNOLDS *v.* TARRANT.

The plaintiff sought to recover Tls 1,250, on a promissory note signed by defendant.

Mr. Bird appeared for the defendant.

E. A. REYNOLDS. I am plaintiff in this case. I produce a note drawn by Mr. Tarrant in my favor. I saw him write it. It is dated February 10th 1867, and due 10th August 1867. I have applied for payment but Defendant has refused to pay.

To Mr BIRD.—I did not send Tls. 500 to Defendant, to Canton. I believe I did tell him there was an opening here for him. I do not think that information induced him to come. My motive for telling him there was an opening, was that he was doing nothing in the south, that there was no second paper here, and I thought we should be better for one. I never offered to advance defendant money to purchase a share in the *Shanghai Times*. He stopped at my house when he first came to Shanghai; I don't know how long—till he got a house of his own. This may have been about the end of 1862. The *Friend of China* was started about the beginning of 1863. He borrowed several sums of money from me about that time. He borrowed $ 1,000 at one time; I think in the beginning of 1863. I cannot swear it was not in November 1863. My memory is not very retentive in the matter of loans to my friends. He has not paid back that sum. He gave me a memorandum of hypothecation of presses and other things.

Mr. BIRD requested him to produce this memo.

Mr. REYNOLDS asked the Court whether he were obliged to produce it.

Mr. BIRD said if he declined, he (Mr. B.) would have to produce a copy. The original was the best evidence.

Witness continued.—That memorandum was given as security for the $1,000. He also gave me a promissory note. The consideration for the note was $1,000, which I advanced to him.

The COURT ruled that the defendant could not be compelled to show consideration, unless the plaintiff began by making out a prima facie case of fraud.

Mr. BIRD wanted to show that there was no consideration given by plaintiff. The loan from the Bank was effected at a time when Mr. Reynolds wanted money. He could easily prove that there had been no consideration, if Mr. Tarrant were present; but he was unfortunately ill and unable to attend.

Mr. REYNOLDS could very easily show the consideration, and produced an account current of Mr. Tarrant's money relations to himself, drawn up by the former. The balance of indebtedness was the consideration.

Mr. BIRD objected that the account was not signed and was no evidence. Besides the account current was drawn up after the promissory note now sued on was signed.

Mr. REYNOLDS said it was drawn up in Mr. Tarrant's own hand writing which he would swear to, and William Tarrant was written at the top by the defendant.

The COURT said that was perfectly good evidence of its validity.

Witness continued.—I had a running account with the defendant up to the date of the account current (8th February 1866.) The promissory note is dated 10th February 1867. I have received money from Mr. Lane of Tientsin. I received 25 shoes of sycee from him yesterday. I have never received any on defendant's account. I am always in want of money, through lending it to my friends. I am always going about trying to get money. I am in a constant state of impecuniosity. I have had a bailiff in my house for the same reason. I dont know that I was more in want of money in 1865-6 than at any other time.

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After referring to the Court as to whether he was obliged to answer the question, Witness explained that a bailiff was put in his house about that time, at the suit of Captain Mooney of the *Chusan*; that he went to Mr. Tarrant and said to him "I have a bailiff in my house; you owe me money, pay up like a man, and help me out." Tarrant said he would if he could; he would go to the Bank and see what accommodation he could get. The accommodation which he did get was a bill which I was to endorse. I foolishly did so, little thinking that I still remained liable for the money. The remainder of the money I needed, I borrowed from Messrs. Hall & Holtz.

The COURT said this was a complete explanation. Plaintiff had shown consideration.

Mr. BIRD said that was Plaintiff's story; but the Defendant's was that the money was raised as a friendly act. If Mr. Tarrant were present he could prove it. He had sent for him; and hoped he would soon come.

The COURT said, at present, the case lay very much against the Defendant.

Mr. BIRD repeated that only the Plaintiff's side of the case had been heard. According to the latter's account, he had gone to Mr. Tarrant, put his fist in his face and said, pay me that thou owest. But Defendant alleged that the bill was a matter of accomodation to the Plaintiff.

Mr. REYNOLDS denied that he did anything of the kind, and appealed to the the Court against this accusation. Neither Mr. Bird nor any of his cloth had a right to make use of such expressions to him.

Mr. BIRD said that was for the Court to decide.

The COURT I think, Mr. Bird, you were a little severe.

Mr. BIRD was only speaking metaphorically.

WITNESS continued.—There was no understanding between myself and Mr. Tarrant that the bill was to go on with my signature. I got the money. That is to say, Tarrant got the money and paid me by cheque, and I paid it to somebody else.

The COURT again remarked that the case was perfectly clear, and needed no explanation. The cross-examination was superrogatory. Mr. Tarrant owed the Plaintiff money, and the latter asked him for it. Mr. Tarrant raised it by a bill which Plaintiff signed. The Bank had sued Plaintiff on his signature, and the latter now sued Tarrant on his promissory note for the debt.

Mr. BIRD again contended that Mr. Reynolds was in want of money, and Mr. Tarrant got it for him in a friendly way.

The ASSISTANT JUDGE said Mr. Tarrant owed it, and was bound to pay. He considered the defence disgraceful. The money had been owing for years.

Mr. BIRD was only acting according to his instructions.

The ASSISTANT JUDGE said, of course; but repeated that he considered the defence discreditable.

Mr. BIRD could only ask the Court to wait for Mr. Tarrant's evidence, which would support his statement.

The COURT said Mr. Tarrant's illness was unfortunate, but there was not so much promise of fair justice resulting from Mr. Tarrant's evidence that he was disposed to wait. What did Mr. Bird want Mr. Tarrant to prove? Was he prepared to say he did not owe any money?

Mr. BIRD said Mr. Tarrant was not prepared to swear he did not owe the plaintiff money. He admitted owing him something on balance of account, but he denied that he was liable under that promissory note. The money in question was raised to accommodate Mr. Reynolds, who admitted that he received every farthing of it.

The ASSISTANT Judge said if that were all, Mr. Tarrant was simply doing his duty in trying to pay what he owed. If there were any set off, it ought to have been pleaded. He must give judgment for the amount, and if there were any accounts between the parties they must be settled distinctly. The explanation, so far as this note went, was clear.

Judgment was therefore given for the Plaintiff for the amount clained, with 10 per cent interest from the date of the Promissory note.

In reply to a remark by Mr. Bird, Mr. Reynolds said full consideration should be allowed for all interest which Mr. Tarrant had paid to the Bank.

Mr. REYNOLDS asked whether he were not entitled to any consideration for pleading his own case.

The COURT said he was entitled to any costs he might have incurred in connexion with it.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

1st July, 1868.

Before G. F. SEWARD, Esq.
U. S. Consul General.

A. A. FISHER *v.* R. SMITH.

Claim of Tls. 113 for work done and goods supplied—Tls. 90 for repairs to a carriage, Tls. 20 for painting a crest, and Tls. 3 for a lock.

The defendant denied part of the amount viz. Tls. 20, for a crest which was not ordered by him, and Tls. 3, for a lock which was given to him by plaintiff. He also pleaded a set off of Tls. 25 for a saddle which he had supplied to plaintiff.

The PLAINTIFF pleaded that Tls. 25 was an exorbitant charge for the saddle.

After hearing the evidence,

The COURT gave judgment for the plaintiff for Tls. 93, (amount of the bill,) less Tls. 25 for the saddle. The defendant to pay for crest, if the Pilot Company refused to do so.

July 2nd, 1868.

Before G. F. SEWARD, Esq.
U. S. Consul General.

J. M. BATCHELDER } *Associates.*
C. P. BLETHEN. }

G. STEVENS *v.* B. R. LEWIS.

Action of wrong—damages Tls. 500.

Mr. Eames for the defendant.

The PLAINTIFF explained that he brought this action to recover damages from the defendant for having slandered his wife, by accusing her of impropriety. After sketching the points which he intended to bring forward, he went on to give his evidence which was, however, so much broken by the frequent checks of the Court, that we can only profess to give the purport.

G. S. STEVENS.—Plaintiff in the case. I was married to my wife on 12th September 1865, *(certificate of marriage handed in.)* My wife was christened about nine months after marriage. On 10th April 1866, I took a house next to the Episcopal Church Hong-que. I paid the rent till June, to Mr. Thomson; and then he gave me orders to pay the rent to Mr. B. R. Lewis. I paid the rent accordingly to Mr. Lewis, till he brought about this trouble. In September I paid the rent to Mr. Thomson. On 17th June Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey came to my house to live, and stopped there till 9th August. On that day a policeman came to the house and demanded Mrs. Stevens to show him through the house. He went into three or four rooms and then went away.

Mr. EAMES wished to know if this had anything to do with the case.

The PLAINTIFF.—I beg to remind you Mr. Eames, that I know what I am doing.

Witness continued.—The next day while passing the Consulate, Mr. Lewis was at the gate. He told me he had remonstrated with the policeman for coming to my house, and recommended me to tell my wife to apply to him if any one molested her while I was away.

Mr. EAMES again objected to the line the plaintiff was taking. The mere speaking of the words alleged to be spoken, was presumptive evidence of malice.

The COURT would not admit evidence of malice, as it was entirely unnecessary.

WITNESS said he had wished to enter several counts, but this had been refused.

The CONSUL said if the witness did not keep to the line of evidence which had been admitted, he would have to be put out of the Court.

WITNESS again made several extraneous statements, but was stopped by the Court.

Witness continued.—During the summer and fall of 1867, I was employed as a pilot on the steamer *Fusi-Yama*. I left on 22nd August and returned 3rd September to Shanghai. On 4th September I asked Mr. Thomson why he had excluded my wife from the Communion Table. He said because she has done wrong. I asked him what wrong. He said she had misconducted herself. That afternoon I went to the American Consulate and saw Mr. Lewis. I told him I wished to see him.

The WITNESS here remarked that he should like to look at the defendant while he was speaking, and wished he might be ordered into Court.

The COURT again reminded the witness that if he persisted in acting thus, he would have to be put out of Court.

Witness continued.—He said: Now Stevens you think your wife has been true to you since your marriage. I said, yes!—He said I know better, I have suspicion to the contrary. I asked him what suspicion. (Witness went on to give defendant's alleged reply.) He also said "she has written me two letters," which he gave to me *(letters handed in)*. I said I shall keep the letters and you must prove what you say. He said "I want nothing further to do with it. You must go to Mr. Mangum, and he will give you a separation." I said I should do so and make him prove his words. He again said, I want nothing to do with it. I tell you this out of friendship.

Mr. EAMES said he had never heard such statements allowed to be made in a Court of Justice.

The COURT again remonstrated with Plaintiff.

Mr. EAMES moved that if the plaintiff declined to go on with his case in the proper manner, he be non-suited.

The PLAINTIFF was quite willing to have the case dismissed, if the Court would allow him to bring another case.

The COURT could give no information on that point.

A lengthy discussion ensued as to what evidence the plaintiff could give; and the Court instructed him on this point. But Plaintiff again diverged, and the Court checked him, and eventually ordered him to sit down and call his witnesses. Plaintiff wished to call his wife.

Mr. EAMES objected to this witness being called.

The COURT sustained the objection.

JAS. HENDERSON (to Plaintiff) I know the Deft. by sight. He has spoken to me once. It was when you were in prison. I asked his permission to go and see you. He said he had no objection, but when he heard my name he said you have doubtless heard one side of the story, you had better hear my version. He told me he had received letters from Mrs. Stevens, asking him to call round and see the house. That he did go round and found she did not want anything. That she was only fooling. He conveyed an impression to my mind that she was not a good woman. I don't remember the actual words he used. He said he did not care whether I mentioned it or not.

To Mr. EAMES.—When I came to the American Consulate, I called in the capacity of Mr. Stevens' friend.

To COURT.—I suppose Mr. Lewis spoke to me about Mrs. Stevens because I was Mr. Stevens' friend.

E. H. THOMSON.—In charge of the Chinese part of the Hong-que Church. Mrs. Stevens did become a member of my Church. I believe I told her in August last that she had better not take the Sacrament. I suppose that would have the force of a command. I don't remember telling her that she would find the reason in the Seventh Commandment. I don't think I told her not to mention the matter to her husband. I remember you coming to me in August last and enquiring why your wife had been excluded from the Communion Table. I said I had sufficient reason to do so. I think I told you it was because she had misconducted herself. I don't remember telling you that I had told her she could find what I meant in the Seventh Commandment. I had a conversation with Mr. Lewis in August or September last year, and from what he told me, I concluded that Mrs. Stevens had not been acting properly. He showed me a letter, which he said he had received from her, asking him to come round.

To Mr. EAMES.—This conversation took place after Mrs. Stevens ceased to commune. I must have had some impression before this, that she had been doing wrong, or I should not have excluded her. My impression is that I alluded to this, before he showed me the letter.

To COURT.—I believe I took this action before I spoke to Mr. Lewis.

SU-NEE (Chinese woman). I know your wife. I remember going to her house in September last. She was living next the Church. I wrote the letter *(produced.)* It was sent by Mrs. Stevens to Mr. Lewis. She wanted to ask Mr. Lewis if he knew why she was excluded from the Communion Table. I also wrote the letter *(produced,)* for Mrs. Stevens. She asked me to write it, on account of the bamboo fence having been thrown down by the wind.

To Mr. EAMES.—I was not present when Mr. Lewis called on Mrs. Stevens.

(This closed plaintiff's case.)

Mr. EAMES said as the plaintiff had proved nothing of what was alleged in the indictment, he should move that the plaintiff be nonsuited. He (the plaintiff) had stated that the defendant had made use of words which tended to injure his wife, but his own witness, the Revd. Mr. Thomson, had proved that Mrs. Stevens had been excluded from the Communion Table, before he saw Mr. Lewis. Again, the plaintiff had said the words were spoken to him by Mr. Lewis in private, and (Mr. E.) failed to see how that could be calculated to injure any one. Mr. Thomson also stated that he had an impression before he saw Mr. Lewis that the plaintiff's wife had been doing wrong. He should therefore move that the plaintiff be nonsuited, but if the Court did not sustain this, he would call the defendant as a witness.

The COURT thought Mr. Eames had better proceed with his case, as it would save time.

B. R. LEWIS.—I had an interview with the plaintiff in the fall of last year. Mr. Stevens came to the consulate and wished to know what the trouble was at the house. He was very excited. I went up stairs with him to my room, and began to explain the affair to him. I gave him a letter which I had received from his wife, and told him I had another one. I told him I went round to her house, not knowing what she wanted; and on getting there, she told me that her husband wished to send her to Hongkong for the purpose of being educated, and also that she had some property which she wished me to take charge of while she was away. I told her Mr. Stevens was the proper person to take care of her property, or Mr. Thomson. She said she could not trust Mr. Stevens and she did not want to give it to Mr. Thomson. I told him if she gave me the property, I intended to hand it to him, and I took this course because I thought it would be doing him a service. He said I think more of you now than I ever did, and then went away. I will swear I never said anything to him about his wife's misdeeds, or that she was acting improperly. When I saw Mr. Thomson, I did not tell him that Mrs. Stevens had acted improperly during his absence.

To PLAINTIFF—I don't remember telling Mr. Thomson the letters were improper. I consider these letters were rather strange, as your wife signed herself my friend. I went three times to your house. I went firstly because I was the landlord of the house. Secondly, for the purpose of getting the property she wished me to take care of. I will swear I did not tell anyone your wife had acted improperly.

Mr. EAMES contended that the plaintiff had not brought a single particle of evidence that the defendant had really said what he was charged with saying, and that he had brought no witnesses in support of his case, which therefore reated on his bare statement, against which was the evidence of the defendant. Again, anything that was said to plaintiff in private, was not a published libel, which the action was brought for, and there was no evidence whatever that Mrs. Stevens' character had been injured in any way, nor was there any of evil intent on the part of the defendant, who had done what he had in perfect good faith. He (Mr. Eames) would beg that the case be dismissed.

The PLAINTIFF remarked to the Court that he had not been allowed to call his wife, who would have proved that she had no property at all, so could not have asked Mr. Lewis to take care of it. He contended that what the Defendant had said to Mr. Henderson conveyed an impression to his mind that Mrs. Stevens had acted wrongly, and also that what he had said to Mr. Thomson induced that gentleman to exclude Mrs. Stevens from the Communion Table. The Plaintiff concluded by saying that, as the Court had seen fit to curtail his evidence, he would curtail his remarks.

The COURT found that the plaintiff had failed to prove his case, and dismissed the petition with costs.

June 29th.

M. H. COOK *v.* J. M. BATCHELDER and J. H. JONES.

The Court has delivered the following judgment in this case which was reported in our last issue:—

In this cause the Plaintiff sues the Defendants, as part owners of the yacht *Eureka*, for work done, and materials furnished in the construction of the yacht.

The Defendants deny that they were part owners at the time when the services were rendered, and the issue seems to rest on this point alone.

So far as the Defendant Batchelder is concerned, his own evidence seems to me conclusive against him. He says: "About the middle of December Mr. Holcomb (for whom the Defendant was building the yacht) came to me, and said there was trouble between him and Mr. Webb, of the house of Messrs. H. Fogg and Co., and asked me to take a quarter share in the boat. I said I would do so, and Holcomb agreed then to settle with Cook (the plaintiff), and to pay me one half of the expense of building the *Eureka* in a little while."

It thus appears that the Defendant Batchelder became an owner of one quarter of the yacht, while the plaintiff's account was pending, and from the account itself it would appear that he became an owner before the plaintiff's services had ceased. Rightfully his plea should have been that Holcomb agreed with him to pay the plaintiff's bill, which is of course, an insufficient plea.

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The defendant Jones says, that soon after the yacht was begun, he agreed with Holcomb to take a quarter interest in her, when completed, and he dwells with particularity on this, as indicating that he was "an expectant owner."

I judge from the evidence of Batchelder, which shows that he looked to Jones, at the time when he agreed as above with Holcomb, for one quarter of the cost of construction, and from Jones' statements at different times to the witnesses Andrews and Roberts, from the interest which he took in the construction of the boat as recognised Superintendant, that he, and the others actually considered that he was concerned as a part owner, and that his agreement with Holcomb amounted to an agreement that, for the sake of convenience, Holcomb should pay the bills for construction as they should accrue, and Jones should settle with him afterwards. Jones therefore does not stand in a different position from Batchelder. He trusted to Holcomb to pay the bills, and Holcomb did not pay them.

I have given no weight to the fact that the plaintiff took from Holcomb a Compradore order for an amount now sued for, and gave him receipted bills, as it appears that although often presented, it was not paid, that it was not brought into the accounts between the defendants and Holcomb, and as there seems no reason to believe that the plaintiff meant to accept Holcomb as solely responsible. I enter judgment therefore against defendants, in the sum of Tls. 410.95, one-half thereof, and one-half of the costs of this action to be paid by Batchelder, as owner of one quarter of the yacht, and the other half by Jones, as owner of another quarter.

NAVAL COURT.

July 1st.

Before R. J. FORREST, H. B. M. Vice-Consul.

W. T. TREGIDGO, Lieut. R. N. and W. F. LEWES, Esq.

The following decision was given on Wednesday, in the case of the ship *Maitland*.

The Court, after due consideration of the evidence, is unanimously of opinion that the causes which led to the stranding of the ship *Maitland* are;

I. The fact that not sufficient allowance was made for the set of the tide, which was setting to the northward while the Master supposed it was going south cast.

II. The deceptive appearance during a mirage of an object which, while supposed by the Master to be the Island of Gutzlaaf, bearing south half east 6 to 7 miles, was either that Island distant 15 to 17 miles or more probably a Chinese junk resembling the Islands.

The evidence clearly proves that no want of care on the part of the Master can be advanced, as the lead was kept going the whole time, and the officers and whole ship's company were on deck throughout the night, with a look out properly stationed. The deposition of the Pilot Hume, a man of long experience in these waters, certifies that the set of the tides is so unreliable, especially at full or change, that even the oldest frequenters of the Yangtsze are sometimes at fault. There can be but little doubt that the Master was, as he asserts, misled by the appearance of an object either resembling, or actually the Island of Gutzlaaf in a mirage, a phenomenon not unfrequent at the mouth of the River Yangtsze.

The Court is of opinion that the custom, which appears from the evidence taken to prevail, of pilots leaving their ships long before they are out of the pilotage limits, is fraught with great dangers, and should be put an end to.

Considering the long employment of Mr. Coulson in the Mercantile Marine, and his uniform good character, and looking to the causes which led to the stranding of the vessel as written above, the Court is of opinion that he should only be censured.

I. For having allowed the pilot to leave before he was well out to sea.

II. For attempting to beat his vessel to sea on a dark night, without having a full knowledge of the set of the tides. And he is hereby censured accordingly.

But the Court cannot separate without recording it high sense of the exertions used to save the ship and cargo, by both Master and officers of the *Maitland*, and of their spirited conduct throughout the circumstances consequent upon the stranding of the that vessel.

TEA.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—The remarks upon the future course of the Tea market in London and the sound advice to people in China, as set forth in the Circular of Messrs. Fredk. Huth & Co., dated 24th April, and reprinted in your issue of 12th June, appear to be entirely disregarded in the "well-known old, and also new experimental quarters" to which it refers—and the incalculable mischief predicted, and already "done in China" must now be apparent to all. Very truly, I think, do they foretell greater losses than ever, for it seems scarcely possible that an export during the month of June, of between 30 and 40 million pounds of Congou, costing on an average nearly 2s. per lb., can give a satisfactory result. The simple fact of such an export to 30th June, must cause a decline in London markets, despite reduced stocks, increasing consumption and demands for export—but, that China will, during the present season, be unable (as Messrs. F. Huth & Co. expect) to send a sufficiently large supply to keep pace therewith, is open to question; for will not the large profits already realized by the Teamen, induce the preparation of every available pound of 2nd and 3rd crop Congous, and thus, with the already admitted increase in the Green Tea crop, swell our total exports from China to figures yet unknown in the annals of the trade?

Consumption and exports in Europe are progressing rapidly, hence, an unprecedented export need cause no alarm, unless its cost be also excessive. That such is the case, so far as the season has yet advanced, no one will, I presume, attempt to deny, and as the demand for fine and finest Congou does not increase in the same ratio as that for medium and common Congou, it would appear certain that considerable losses must accrue on the average of shipments already made. But, is it too late to warn your readers against further mischief? Will shipments continue to go forward, at a cost of several pence per lb. above last London rates? If so, the losses of season 1868-69, cannot fail to be "greater than ever"—even though, as Messrs. F. Huth & Co. think "we may look forward to the maintenance of a strong market and higher prices as time goes on," for the profits which should have been realized in England are here being given to the Teamen, who are jubilant at the unexpectedly high rates which they have obtained.

Yours faithfully,
CHA-SZE.

Shanghai, 27th June, 1868.

JOHN ROSS BROWNE.

(Harpers' Weekly.)

JOHN ROSS BROWNE, nominated as Minister to China, was born about the year 1822 His father had been editor of the *Dublin Comet*, a leading newspaper of the day, which took strong ground against the English Government. Those were days when writers in Ireland had no rights which the British Government were bound to respect. Browne's paper was suppressed, and he thrown into prison, from which he was released on condition of leaving the country. Naturally he came to the United States, where he arrived in 1833. He struck for the West, settled first in Indiana, and then removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he became editor of a newspaper.

The passion for travel which had grown up with his son, John Ross Browne, early manifested itself. While a mere lad he travelled on foot through several of the Western States, a tour which lasted for months; then he voyaged for a while as a common "boat-hand" up and down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. At eighteen he became a reporter on a Cincinnati paper, and commenced the study of medicine, making himself in the meanwhile an accomplished stenographic reporter. Going to Washington, he became a reporter in the Senate, having all the while an eye to future travels. Having saved a few dollars he started out, expecting that his funds would last him as far as Jerusalem. They were exhausted by the time he reached New York, whence, nothing better turning up, he shipped for a whaling voyage. From this he returned after a couple of years with just money enough to carry him to Washington, but with matter in his head for a very clever book, "Etchings of a Whaling Cruise."

Again he acted as Senatorial reporter until Mr. Robert J. Walker, then Secretary of the Treasury, offered him the place of his Private Secretary. He held this place till 1849, when he set out for California, a State which has since been his proper home, with a commission as Lieutenant in the revenue service. After an adventurous voyage, some incidents of which he has pleasantly told in his "Crusoe Life," he reached San Francisco with just money enough to pay the postage upon a package of letters, one which contained the startling tidings that the revenue service had been reduced, and that he was among those whose services were "no longer required."

His stenographic acquirements here stood him in good stead. The Convention for forming a constitution was in session, and he was appointed reporter, with the privilege, besides his pay of $10,000, of publishing the debates for his own benefit. He had the book printed, and just then the California question was the prominent one before Congress. The Senate ordered two thousand copies, from which Browne, who by this time had married, realized a profit of $3,000. He built a house at Washington, and supposed that his journeyings were at an end. But the passion for travel was not thus to be stifled. After a few months he sold out, and with the money thus required set off for a European tour, corresponding for the *National Intelligencer* from, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Greece, Turkey, and the Holy Land. A portion of his adventures in Sicily and Palestine were given to the public in "Yusef" one of the most charming books of travel in the language.

He had become known to the Government as a keen man of affairs as well as a clever writer. Returning to Washington, he was apppointed Inspector of Custom Houses and the like, and in this capacity traversed the frontiers of the Union, both on the East and the West. In 1855 he bought a ranch near San Francisco, and for five years was special agent for the Treasury Department, visiting the whole Pacific Coast and journeying into the interior. In this capacity he excited the ill-will of the powers that then were, by his exposures of frauds in the public service.

Losing his "official head," after a series of journeys through the mining districts, in 1860 he set out again for Europe, partly to educate his children in Germany, and partly to travel. These journeys in Iceland, Russia, Poland, and elsewhere, together with his genial account of of home life in Germany, have furnished matter for several capital books.

Returning to California soon after the breaking out of the war, he again travelled through all the mining regions, and made himself so thoroughly acquainted with our great mineral interests that he received the appointment of Commissioner to investigate and report upon them. His reports, printed by order of Congress, demonstrate his fitness for this post. Meanwhile, the wine-growers of California, finding that the existing laws bore hardly upon that interest, commissioned him to lay the matter before the Congress, and endeavour to procure a modification of the laws. His efforts were successful, and Congress, appreciating the reliability of his facts, and the soundness of his arguments, made modifications of the tax law, which have saved that growing interest from at least temporary prostration.

The voluntary retirement of Mr. Burlingame from the Chinese mission has rendered another appointment necessary. We believe that Mr. Browne possesses more qualifications for this post than any other man. We do not urge it simply because he is an accomplished writer, although this was the reason why Washington Irving was appointed Minister to Spain, and Mr. Motley to Austria. But this fact certainly should be no disqualification. We urge it because he is the man for the place. Few men living have come in contact with so many people and so many races and countries. No man, we are sure, has met with and parted from them upon such terms of esteem and good will. The personal manners of a foreign minister have much to do with the success of the mission. A cordial gentleman will easily accomplish everywhere, and especially among the Orientals, what a churlish minister would attempt in vain. Mr. Browne has shown, by his long relations with our Government, that he is fully capable of dealing with all the questions which can arise between us and the Chinese. In matters of finance industry, and national intercourse he is fully at home. His most absolute integrity has never been called in question. There is, moreover, a special reason why a Californian should represent us in China. California is the great point where the two peoples touch each other. No man but Californian can fairly understand the great questions involved in our relations with the Celestial Empire.

Mr. Browne has long had it in mind to add China to the countries over which his travels has extended. Life spared, he will certainly go to China. As a mere personal matter, we could wish that he should visit the Flowery Kingdom as a private traveller: for, in that case, we, and our collaborateurs of *Harper's Magazine*, would be in constant receipt of papers setting forth, by pen and pencil, the results of his observations. If he goes as representative of the Nation, we presume that official propriety will not permit him to make any communinations except to the Government. We yield our own wishes to the public good, and hope that Mr. Browne will represent, not us, but the Nation in the Chinese Empire.

JAPANESE POLITICS.

(Japan Times.)

The political situation in Japan is so pregnant of interest to all foreign trade, that a summary of the events of last month, details of which have from time to time been laid before them, will probably be acceptable to our readers.

It is peculiarly difficult at the present moment to obtain any intelligence absolutely reliable respecting the course of events, and, perhaps, more difficult still to comprehend the aims and objects of the two parties now struggling for power in this country. To gain any distinct notion of the policy of the Northern Daimios, we must carefully bear in mind all the events of the last five months and mark how these have reacted on the actors in them; while to comprehend the difficult position in which the Southerners find themselves placed, a clear comprehension of the Japanese feudal polity is indispensable. The unexpected defeat of the Shogoon's troops before Kioto in January last and, very particularly, the remarkable flank march of Satsuma which, placing the enemy between two fires, rolled him up upon himself and totally routed him, had an immense moral effect upon the Northern troops and for a time rendered them quite unfit to take the field. The instant flight of Yoshihisa (Stotsbashi) from Osaka, was not calculated to reassure them and he was censured at the time by many who only looked upon the surface of things, for an apparent pusillanimity which was real prudence. Nothing would have suited the Southerners better than than he should have shut himself up in the castle of Osaka, which would have proved for him a mere trap, and stood a siege which could only have resulted in the capture of the place and his own destruction; while, in the mean time, the strength of his friends in the North would have been wasted in ineffectual attempts to relieve him, in which they would have been defeated in detail by troops massed upon a chosen base of operations of their own, close to their supports and in a familar country. The advance on Kioto in insufficient force was the mistake; a mistake for which Yoshihisa was not responsible, as it was undertaken, chiefly at the instance of Aidzu, and against the wish of the Shogoon. But for him to remain at Osaka after that advance had been so thoroughly repelled, would have been a worse error, because it would have been absolutely fatal. He retired to Yedo and gained a distinct advantage, for he gained time. His conduct throughout the whole of the difficult period he had to pass through, after the death of the young Iyemochi in 1868, had been uniformly cautious and prudent and particularly in all his relations with his Imperial Majesty the Mikado, had he carefully avoided committing himself. For a few weeks only, when he received the Foreign Ministers alone at Osaka and—misled by the Frenchman's implied promises of material support, appeared to have meditated independent action—did he ever depart from the line he had laid down for himself when he accepted the Shogoonate. But the Southern Chiefs were up immediately and their rapid move upon the capital prevented such a thought (if he ever conceived it) developing itself into action. He retired to Yedo, professing complete submission to the Mikado and kept Aidzu quiet. His submission may have been real or pretended, but it had the great result of checking for a few weeks the advance of the Southerners and gaining time for the scattered and dispirited fragments of the Northern forces to re-unite on their own ground and to recover confidence.

* * * * * * *

Meanwhile many of his followers thoroughly understanding that the more damage done to Satsuma and Chiosiu the better he will be pleased; become *ronins*, join themselves with the many dispossessed retainers of the Tokugawa family, and the disbanded soldiers of the late Yedo garrison and, keeping the whole Northern environs of that city in a perpetual state of alarm, harrass the Southerners in possession of it, until the question of to-day is—who holds Yedo? Their knowledge of the country has given them an immense advantage over the parties sent out to quell them, which in almost every instance they have decoyed into ambushes and cut to pieces. A considerable moral effect seems to have resulted from their successes and so emboldened have they themselves become in consequence that, as we have already reported, they have actually entered Yedo and, assaulting the *Nino Maru*, a somewhat exposed part of the castle, killed Arisugawa-no-Min, an uncle of the Mikado and one of the highest officers of his court.

We hear that large reinforcements for the Southern garrison are being hurried up by land and sea, and it may be the intention of their chiefs to make a determined stand here and hold Yedo, in spite of the *ronins*. More than this they cannot do. Were they to advance upon Aidzu in his own country, we should see the Chiosiu war repeated,—the invaders of a strong country, far from their base of operations and, compelled to make the war support itself, surrounded by a hostile peasantry—misled, betrayed and driven back. This Satsuma and Chiosiu are too wise to risk and, though at the moment both bitterly incensed against Aidzu and his friends they will soon, we venture to predict, compound with their late for their more solid advantage, and give way a little, to gain a great deal. There appears to us to be but one end possible to this civil war—an amnesty for all now in arms against the Mikado's government—the restoration to the Tokugawa family of the bulk of its estates in the *K'wanto* (the eight provinces around Yedo) and the offer of a seat in the cabinet to Yoshihisa, the late Shogoon. Writing chiefly in a foreign point of view, it is immaterial to us how peace is restored to the country, so that it be restored.

The programme we suggest appears to show the shortest road to that wished-for point and, as nothing is more certain that our trade will continue to languish so long as the country is kept in so violent a state of disturbance as now—it is to be earnestly hoped that the foreign Ministers, the constituted guardians of that trade, will take every opportunity of urging upon their new ally some such method of accommodation of the existing difficulties as we suggest. That immediate peace, on almost any terms, is of vital importance to the new Government, is certain, and it is a matter of wonder that the fact has not been realized before this by that Government itself. To over-run the North and to divide the spoils of the Northern Daimios among themselves, may at one time have appeared possible to the victorious Southern chiefs,

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1868.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			54,543.06	..	..	54,543.06	1,121.91	..	2,078.63	173.42	101.73	701.55	2,547.92	6,730.17
Diomed	July 1	London	5,461.06	..	..	5,461.06	29.55	..	1,881.34	19.15	118.26	1,158.26	2,322.27	5,528.83
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	59,005.02	..	..	59,005.02	1,151.46	..	3,959.97	192.57	219.99	1,859.81	4,870.19	12,259.00

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	2579	708	29	73	3389	881	4260
	570	354	..	32	956	38	994
Total	3149	1062	29	105	4345	919	5254

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Tran-shipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Tran-shipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Tran-shipped.	Total. Piculs.
Total as per last Report		..	..	..	1,672.70	..	..	..	..	..	1,672.70
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	..	..	1,672.70	..	..	..	..	..	1,672.70

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 27TH, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	1074½	1074.50	100	120.00	100	120.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	29	29.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1103½	1103.50	100	120.00	100	120.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	39½	39.50	136	163.20	55	66.00	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chts.	Chinkiang. Wght.	Kiukiang. Chts.	Kiukiang. Wght.	Hankow. Chts.	Hankow. Wght.	Chefoo. Chts.	Chefoo. Wght.	Tientsin. Chts.	Tientsin. Wght.	Newchwang. Chts.	Newchwang. Wght.	Ningpo. Chts.	Ningpo. Wght.	Kee-lung. Chts.	Kee-lung. Wght.	Total. Chts.	Total. Wght.
Malwa	72	72.00	41	41.00	60	60.00	61	61.00	324½	324.50	45	45.00	56	56.00	..	..	660½	660.50
Patna	1	1.20	1	1.20	..	..	..	..	4	4.80	..	..	9	10.80	..	..	14	18.00
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2.40	14	16.80	..	..	5	6.00	..	..	21	25.20
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	73	73.20	42	42.20	60	60.00	63	63.40	342½	345.10	45	45.00	70	72.80	..	..	695½	703.70

FREIGHTS.

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

Name of Vessel.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Voyage.	Lay Days.	Rates.	Remarks.
Oberon	N.-Ger.	Barque	376	To Newchwang and back	20	$ 0.25	Per picul.
Mikado			340	Chefoo to Hongkong	25	0.35	"
Rubicon	British	Schr.	204	" "	20	0.43	"
				Or Newchwang to Hongkong	20	0.43	"
				and if back to Shanghai	35	0.58	"
Royal Saxon	"	Ship	799	To Foochow and back	24	3.65	Per register ton.
Glenshee	"	Barque	317	" Keelung and back	20	3.75	Per ton for Coal.
Madawaska	Amer.	Schr.	511	" " "	20	3.75	" "
Enterprise	Siam.	Barque	468	" " "	25	3.80	" "
Mercator	British	"	317	" " "	18	3.85	" "
Neptune	"	"	287	" Swatow	35	0.34	Per picul.
Ernst & Maria	N.-Ger.	"	303	" London	—	£ 4 10 0	Per ton for Tea.
Gustav	"	Brig	198	Foochow to Australia	30	£4 0 0	" "

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SHANGHAI, JULY 3, 1868.

IMPORTS.

THE French Mail of the 19th May arrived on the 30th instant. The P. M. S. S. *Colorado* reached Yokohama on the 3rd June, the *Costa Rica* may be expected here to-morrow. By this route European Telegrams to 3rd June are advised.

A further sale of Silk recovered from the *Benares*, took place on Wednesday, the prices ranged from Tls. 80 to 255 per bale.

The 1,000 packages damaged Teas ex *Maitland*, realized an average of about Tls. 5 per chest.

The *Capiolani*, Coal laden from Liverpool—arrived on the 2nd, other arrivals have been confined to coasters and riverine vessels.

In Exchange a fair amount of business has been done. Bank Paper £ 260,000. Merchants', £ 800,000. In Francs—Bank 200,000—Merchants' 1,000 000.

SOFT GOODS.—A fair business has been transacted in Grey Goods since the departure of last mail—though the prices paid by buyers have been much on a par with those then quoted. Sales of Grey Shirtings during the fortnight are estimated at 60 *a* 65,000 pieces from first hands;—but several sales are reported, and the quantity of damaged Goods placed at Auction has been much above the average. In fact unsound cargo has gone towards supplying the local demand, and has to a certain extent, interfered with the sale of undamaged Goods. In the value of 7 lbs. and 8 lbs. there is little change to note,—but prices for 9 lbs. and 9 12/7 lbs. Cloth may be called fully 5 cents per piece higher.

T-CLOTHS have been in good demand at about last mail's rates; the best class of Goods having commanded most favor. Sales are estimated at 25 *a* 30,000 pieces, and a considerable quantity of damaged has been placed at auction—8 lbs. Cloth has been in slightly more enquiry, and rates are a little firmer.

The present Stock of Grey Shirtings is estimated at 650,000 pieces inclusive of all late arrivals. This estimate can however be only approximate, as the true cargoes of several vessels have not yet been made up by the Customs.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—Considerable sales have been effected at low rates—but many holders are content to wait for a bonâ fide Northern demand, 56 reed cannot now be quoted over Tls. 1.95 *a* Tls. 2 per piece, 60 reed Tl. 2.10 per piece, 64 reed Tls. 2.20 per piece, and 66 reed Tls. 2.25 *a* 2.35 per piece. Even at these figures it is difficult to make large sales.

DRILLS.—Transactions in both English and American have taken place at irregular rates. Best English have commanded as high as Tls. 4.25 per piece; but only for small lots; while a good line of Americans has found buyers at an average price of Tls. 4.27½ per piece for best and second class. Large imports of American Cloth have arrived from Hongkong, and more are said to be expected.

SHEETINGS.—Have declined in value—sales of American having been effected at Tls. 4.10 per piece for Cash. This class of Goods is, for the time, out of favor.

FANCY GOODS.—Are still dull of sale. A few Dyed Brocades have changed hands at Tls. 2.75 per piece, and there is a small demand for best Goods at slightly over this figure—but holders generally are far from anxious to realise.

VELVETEENS.—18 in. are asked for at quotations, 26 in. are very scarce and wanted while 26 in. in Velvets are in over-supply and difficult to move.

WOOLLENS,—FIGURED ORLEANS are in most limited enquiry—and quotations are almost nominal.

SPANISH STRIPES.—Have been in little demand during the past two or three days—and prices show an upward tendency. Sales of best assortment C.P.H. Goods are quoted at 63 cents per yard; but it is difficult to find buyers for H H at 60 cents per yard.

CAMLETS.—Rates show no material change—but holders seem to rely on a marked falling off in the export from England.

LONG ELLS.—A foreign speculative enquiry has resulted in considerable sales from first hands—buyers chiefly preferring Scarlet to Assorted Colors.

In FANCY WOOLLEN Goods the firmness of holders has precluded any extensive business.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Black Pepper sells readily at quotations, Dye Woods, Rattans, and Mangrove Bark, in full stock.

SUGAR.—A slight improvement in Canton White and Brown, other makes continue dull. From Hankow, prices are reported better for both White and Brown Canton, and shipments have gone forward. The principal imports are from Swatow. Reported since 21st June—45,784 piculs Brown; 21,176 piculs White. Exports to River Ports the North and Japan, 16,186 piculs Brown; 7,494 piculs White.

METALS.—NAIL ROD IRON.—The business during the past week has been on a somewhat limited scale. We can made no alteration in our Report or quotations of the 27th ultimo.

LEAD.—Sales of small pigs have been made at Tls. 6.80 *a* 7.00—holders now firm at the latter quotation 1,342 piculs shipped to River Ports and Japan. Japan price current states—Lead is being freely shipped back to China.

COALS.—The market has been quiet during the week, arrivals since the 27th ulto., confined to the *Capiolani*—prices without much change. Importations for first 6 months of 1868.—

Welsh and English	39,897 Tons.
Australian	15,683 ,,
Total Import for 1867 of Welsh and English	40,009 ,,
Do. Do. 1866 do	58,113 ,,

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 73.8.0. EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—			
7 lbs.	℔ pc.	1.8.5 to	1.9.2
8.4 to 8.6 lbs.	,,	2.2.4 ,,	2.3.0
9 to 9.12 lbs.	,,	3.0.0 ,,	3.3.2
WHITE SHIRTINGS	,,	..... ,,	.....
56 Reed	,,	1.9.5 ,,	2.0.0
60 ,,	,,	2.1.0 ,,	.....
64 ,,	,,	2.2.0 ,,	.....
66 ,,	,,	2.2.5 ,,	2.3.5
72 ,,	,,	2.6.0 ,,	.....
80 *a* 84 Reed	,,	3.0.0 ,,	3.1.0
T-CLOTHS—			
6 lbs.	,,	1.4.5 ,,	1.8.5
7 lbs.	,,	1.7.0 ,,	2.1.3
8 to 8.4 lbs.	,,	2.3.0 ,,	2.7.0
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	4.1.0 ,,	4.3.5
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	,,	3.4.5 ,,	.....
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40 yds.	,,	4.1.0 ,,	4.2.4
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	3.9.0 ,,	4.2.5
DUTCH DRILLS 30 *a* 40 yds.	,,	3.7.0 ,,	3.8.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	℔ doz.	0.6.0 ,,	0.6.5
Brown	,,	0.5.5 ,,	0.5.7
WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS	℔ pc.	2.1.0 ,,	2.1.5
Dyed,	,,	2.2.0 HOLD.	
BROCADES—			
White, 40 yds.	,,	2.2.0 ,,	2.2.5
Dyed,	,,	2.6.5 ,,	2.8.0
DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds.	,,	4.5.0 ,,	5.0.0
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	,,	2.7.0 ,,	2.8.0
CHINTZ—			
Assorted,	,,	1.3.5 ,,	1.8.5
Blue	,,	1.4.0 ,,	1.5.0
Brown	,,	2.0.0 ,,	2.2.0
Scarlet	,,	,,	
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	,,	2.2.5 ,,	2.3.5
VELVETS—			
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.0 ,,	0.2.1
Blue, 22 in.	,,	0.2.0 ,,	0.2.2
VELVETEENS—			
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.6 ,,	0.1.6½
26 in.	,,	0.2.6 ,,	0.2.½
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 41 in.	℔ pc.	1.9.0 ,,	2.0.0
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in.	,,	0.8.0 ,,	1.0.0
CAMLETS, English—			
S. 56 yds.	℔ p.	13.0.0 ,,	13.5.0
S S	,,	12.2.5 ,,	13.2.5
S S S	,,	9.0.0 ,,	10.5.0
SPANISH STRIPES	℔ yd.	0.5.5 ,,	0.7.0
MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT CLOTH	,,	0.8.0 ,,	1.1.0
LONG ELLS—			
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	℔ pc.	6.9.0 ,,	.....
,, C P H	,,	6.8.5 ,,	.....
Assorted, H H	,,	6.9.0 ,,	6.9.5
,, C P H	,,	6.7.0 ,,	6.8.0
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	11.5.0 ,,	12.2.5
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	,,	8.0.0 ,,	8.5.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	,,	4.5.0 ,,	4.7.0
ORLEANS—			
Figured, 30 yds.	℔ pc.	3.5.0 ,,	3.7.0
Plain, 30 yds.	,,	3.3.0 ,,	3.5.0
IRON—			
Nail Rod	℔ pl.	2.1.0 ,,	2.3.0
Fair to good assorted	,,	2.4.5 ,,	2.7.0
Hoop	,,	2.5.0 ,,	2.5.5
Flat and Round	,,	2.0.0 ,,	2.7.0
LEAD	℔ pl.	6.8.0 to	7.2.0
TIN PLATES	℔ box	4.6.0 ,,	5.0.0
STEEL	℔ tub	4.0.0 ,,	4.5.0
FLINTS	℔ pl.	1.0.5 ,,	.....
WINDOW GLASS	℔ box	4.8.5 ,,	.....
PEPPER—			
Black	℔ pl.	5.8.0 ,,	.....
White	,,	8.0.0 ,,	9.0.0
BETEL NUT—			
Cochin China	,,	3.0.0 ,,	3.3.0
Singapore	,,	2.4.0 ,,	2.6.0
RATTANS—			
Straits, common	,,	2.0.0 ,,	2.4.0
Banjermassing	,,	4.2.0 ,,	5.0.0
SAPAN WOOD—			
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	,,	2.2.0 ,,	.....
6 *a* 7 ,, ,,	,,	1.4.0 ,,	2.0.0
SANDAL WOOD—			
South Sea Island	,,	3.5.0 ,,	3.8.0
Malabar	,,	12.0.0 ,,	13.5.0
MANGROVE BARK—			
Singapore and Penang	,,	1.4.0 ,,	1.6.0
Siam	,,	..... ,,	.....
TIN—			
Straits	℔ pl.	19.0.0 to	19.5.0
Malacca	,,	20.0.0 ,,	21.0.0
RICE—			
Arracan and Rangoon	℔ pl.	..... ,,	.....
Siam, Cargo	,,	1.0.0 ,,	1.2.0
good to finest white	,,	..... ,,	.....
Saigon	,,	..... ,,	.....
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	1.20 ,,	.....
good to fine	,,	1.50 ,,	.....
Chinese	,,	1.2.0 ,,	1.6.0
Japan	,,	1.3.0 ,,	.....
SUGAR—			
Black, Swatow and Amoy	,,	2.0.0 ,,	2.3.0
Formosa	,,	2.0.0 ,,	2.5.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	3.0.0 ,,	3.1.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	3.1.0 ,,	3.5.0
Swatow	,,	3.5.0 ,,	3.6.0
Canton	,,	2.5.0 ,,	3.2.0
Manila	,,	2.3.0 ,,	2.8.0
White, common to fair	,,	4.1.0 ,,	4.5.0
medium	,,	4.9.0 ,,	5.3.0
fine to finest	,,	6.1.0 ,,	6.5.0
COALS—			
English	℔ ton	9.5.0 ,,	.....
Cardiff	,,	10.5.0 ,,	.....
American Anthracite	,,	13.0.0 ,,	.....
Sydney	,,	9.5.0 ,,	10.0.0
Japan	,,	5.2.5 ,,	6.5.0
Formosa	,,	6.0.0 ,,	6.5.0

OPIUM.—*Malwa*—The market has again receded, in consequence of the arrival of 1,100 chests by the *Erl King*. Purchases were made after her arrival at Tls. 493 *a* 495; but rates have since receded to Tls. 490; and there seems no prospect of improvement, till the receipt of better news from the North, whence there is, now, no demand.

Patna.—Advices of low rates from the South, caused rates for this Drug, also, to recede to Tls. 485; but a slight improvement has taken place, and we quote to-day Tls. 474.

Benares followed *Patna* in its fall; but not in its recovery. Rates close at Tls. 465.

	Malwa.	*Patna.*
Stock on June 18th, 1868	3,832 Chests.	539 Chests.
Imports since last Stocks	1,161 ,,	475 ,,
Total	4,993 Chests.	1,014 Chests.
Deliveries	1,153 ,,	392 ,,
Estimated Stocks on June 18th, 1868	3,840 Chests.	622 Chests

EXPORTS.

TEA.—BLACK.—Since the departure of last mail transactions have been very heavy, at former quotations, during the early part of the fortnight, but latterly at a general reduction of Tls. 2 *a* Tls. 3 on fine to finest descriptions and fully Tls. 3 on the medium and lower grades. Great irregularity has characterized the settlements, some showing even a larger decline than stated above, others being quite on a par with former quotations. Teas appear to be coming forward freely and teamen are more anxious to realize their holdings, this together with the rapid manner in which the export from here and Foochow is being sent forward, makes buyers inclined to be cautious and the market closes quiet.

Settlements on the market	41 chops,	16,368 chests.
Re-shipments on owners' account	94 ,,	44,130 ,,
Stock	111 ,,	44,116 ,,

The following are the prices that have been paid:—

Hohows	Tls. 21.0.0	@	Tls. 41.0.0
Oonahms	,, 24.0.0	@	,, 40.0.0
Oopacks	,, 37.0.0	@	,, 43.0.0
Ningchows	,, 30.0.0	@	,, 41.0.0

GREEN.—Business has again been entirely confined to Pingsuey descriptions, and former rates have been well supported. Settlements amount to 9 chops at Tls. 36.50 to Tls. 40.75 proportion. Stocks of Green Tea show scarcely any diminution since last mail and with the large supplies shortly expected, present rates can scarcely be mentioned.

Settlements & Reshipments:—			Stock of Green Tea is estimated at:—		
— ½-chests Fychow, Moyune, &c.			— ½-chests Fychow, Moyune, &c.		
8,812	,,	Pingsuey.	5,322	,,	Pingsuey.
—	,,	S'hai packed, Japan, &c.	1,520	,,	Shanghae packed, Japan, &c.
8,812 ½ chests			6,842 ½ chests.		

QUOTATIONS.

GUNPOWDER. *Pingsuey.*	Per picul.	IMPERIAL. *Pingsuey.*	Per picul.	YOUNG HYSON. *Pingsuey.*	Per picul.
Cargo	Tls. 30 *a* 36	Cargo	Tls. 22 *a* 25	Cargo	Tls. 18 *a* 24
Superior	,, 38 *a* 48	Superior	,, 26 *a* 34	Superior	,, 26 *a* 32
Fine	,, 50 *a* 60	Fine	,, 36 *a* 42	Fine	,, 34 *a* 42
Finest	,, 62 *a* 68	Finest	,, 44 *a* 48	Finest	,, 44 *a* 48

HYSON. *Pingsuey.*	Per picul.	TWANKAY. *Pingsuey.*	Per picul.	JAPAN. *Prices Nominal.*	Per picul.
Cargo	none.	Cargo	Tls. 10 *a* 12	Cargo	Tls. 00 *a* 00
Superior	,,	Superior	,, 13 *a* 15	Superior	,, 00 *a* 00
Fine	,,	Fine	,, 17 *a* 20	Fine	,, 00 *a* 00
Finest	,,	Finest	,, ... *a* ...	Finest	,, 00 *a* 00

From Hankow our dates are to 27th June. Settlements since last mail had been on a large scale at very irregular rates, but which showed generally about Tls. 3 decline for all descriptions, except Oanfas, which realized former prices. The intelligence of enormous purchases at Foochow had caused several operators to retire, and the market closed with a drooping tendency. A few chops had been shipped to Shanghai on native account owing to the high prices ruling there at the earlier part of the fortnight. First arrivals of second crop teas were expected the following week, and prices estimated at Tls. 22 *a* 24 laid down in Hankow; the yield of first crop is put down at 320,000 chests against 200,000 chests last year.

Quotations are:—Oopacks and Cheong-sou-kais, medium to fine ...Tls 24½ *a* Tls. 33½.
Oanams, fair to good medium ..... ,, 17 *a* ,, 28½.
,, good medium to fine..... ,, 28½ *a* ,, 33½.

1868-9—Settlements	186,089 chests.	Stock	9,000 chests.
1867-8— ,,	174,763 ,,	,,	18,000* ,,

* On 29th June, 1867.

From Kiukiang our advices are to 27th June. The market for Black Teas had been very quiet for the fortnight, only 4 chops Ningchow having been settled at Tls. 28 *a* 32 per picul. Rates showed no decline owing to the satisfactory prices ruling in Hankow and Shanghai. Stock 5,700 chests and 6,232 ½-chests. Respecting Green Teas there was nothing to advise.

Export to Great Britain is as under—	1868-9		1867-8*
BLACK	12,657,194 lbs.	...	11 853,206 lbs.
GREEN	1,563,490 ,,	...	642,823 ,,
Total	14,220,684 lbs.	...	12,496,029 lbs.

* To 4th July, 1867.

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SILK.—Immediately after the departure of the last homeward mail on the 20th ultimo., transactions were resumed at rates about the same as those ruling at the close of the mail. As the transactions daily increased, the Silkmen became firm in their demands for higher prices, and notwithstanding the enhanced rate of Exchange, they succeeded in establishing an advance of fully Tls. 15 *a* 20 per picul on all classes of Silks, and the greater proportion of the settlements, estimated at 2,500 bales, have been purchased at this advance. For all good and classical Silks the Chinese are very firm in their demands for full rates, owing to the scarcity of these descriptions, it being reported that they are in less supply this year than last. It now appears true that the late unfavorable weather has caused the gathering of the second Crop to be almost nil, but nevertheless the estimate currently given as the probable amount of Silk available this Season for Export, is fully 45,000 bales, this added to a probable Export of 15,000 bales from Japan, and say 5,000 bales from Canton, with an increased European crop, should certainly lead to much lower prices than at present ruling, if any profit is to be made on Shipments. Arrivals from the Interior having been limited, the Unsold Stock is reduced to 1,000 bales. The careful manner in which the natives have thus far supplied this market with silk is worthy of note; they appear determined to avoid the mistake of former years of overstocking the market, and only bring down their stocks in sufficient quantities to meet the demand.—The total Receipts (as per Custom's Returns) from 1st June 1868 to date amount to about 6,900 bales, against 13,700 bales to same date last year, unsold stock is only 1,000 bales against 6,000 bales last year.

The Steamer "*Aden*" from Yokohama with advices to the 28th June, arrived to-day and brought over 148 bales of Silk. The Unsold Stock of *Old* Silk had been purchased at previous rates. In *New* Silk the transactions had been confined to a few parcels of Hanks, which realized $825 *a* 840=33s. 11d. *a* 34s. 6d. per lb. for superior and $750 *a* 780=31s. 0d. *a* 32s. 3d. per lb. for medium grades. The color and size of the new arrivals is much mixed and the quality inferior. Classic Mybash and Sinchew are not expected to arrive in Yokohama for fully a month hence.

Export from 1st June 1868 to date,—

	Raw Silk.	*Thrown.*	*Coarse.*	*Japan.*	Total.
Brought forward from last Report	917	...	...	468	1,385
June 19th, "Dupleix," to Hongkong	1,224	...	...	465	1,709
„ 20th, "Ellora," do.	1,269	...	...	30	1,299
„ 23rd, "Prince Kung," to Foochow	1	...	...	...	1
Total	3,431	...	...	963	4,394
Season 1866-67	4,968	...	...	452	5,420

PRICES—In Taels, are per picul of 133⅓ lbs. Duty paid; in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, all charges paid to England at Exchange, 6s. 4d. per Tael.

			London Value per lb. 10th May, 1868.
Twatlee,—Chop No 1	Tls. 580 *a* 590 p.pcl.		32s. 0d. *a* 32s. 6d, p.lb. 31s. 0d. *a* 31s. 6d.
„ „ 2	Tls. 560 *a* 570	„	30s. 11d. *a* 31s. 5d. „ 30s. 0d. *a* 30s. 6d.
„ „ 3	Tls. 525 *a* 560	„	29s. 0d. *a* 30s. 11d. „ 28s. 6d. *a* 29s. 0d.
Market „ 3 & 3½	Tls. 500 *a* 520	„	27s. 8d. *a* 28s. 9d. „ 25s. 6d. *a* 26s. 6d.
"*Red Peacock*" & „ 4	Tls. 440 *a* 480	„	24s. 5d. *a* 26s. 7d. „ 24s. 0d. *a* 25s. 0d.
„ 5 & com.	Tls. 390 *a* 420	„	21s. 9d. *a* 23s. 4d. „ 20s. 6d. *a* 22s. 0d.
Karshing } *Tayuam* } Chop No. 1	Tls. 450 *a* 475	„	24s. 11d. *a* 26s. 3d. „ 24s. 0d. *a* 25s. 0d.
„ „ 2	Tls. 420 *a* 435	„	23s. 4d. *a* 24s. 2d. „ 21s. 6d. *a* 22s. 6d.
„ „ 3	Tls. 390 *a* 400	„	21s. 9d. *a* 22s. 3d. „ 20s. 0d. *a* 21s. 0d.
„ „ 4, 5 & com.	Tls. 310 *a* 370	„	19s. 1d. *a* 20s. 8d. „ 18s. 6d. *a* 19s. 6d.
Chin Cum } *Tayuam* } No. 1	None.		None.
„ „ 2	Tls. 390 *a* 400	„	21s. 9d. *a* 22s. 3d. „ 20s. 6d. *a* 21s. 6d.
„ „ 3	Tls. 370 *a* 380	„	20s. 8d. *a* 21s. 3d. „ 18s. 6d. *a* 20s. 0d.
„ „ 4 & com.	Tls. 340 *a* 360	„	19s. 1d. *a* 20s. 2d. „ 17s. 0d. *a* 18s. 0d.
Yuenfa, and *Hainings*, No. 1	Tls. 470 *a* 490	„	26s. 0d. *a* 27s. 1d. „ 25s. 0d. *a* 26s. 0d.
„ 2	Tls. 450 *a* 460	„	24s. 11d. *a* 25s. 6d. „ 23s. 0d. *a* 24s. 0d.
„ 3	Tls. 420 *a* 430	„	23s. 4d. *a* 23s. 11d. „ 21s. 0d. *a* 22s. 6d.
„ 4 & com.	Tls. 390 *a* 410	„	21s. 9d. *a* 22s. 10d. „ 19s. 0d. *a* 20s. 6d.
Hangchow Twatlee, medium	Tls. 385 *a* 400	„	21s. 6d. *a* 22s. 3d. „ 20s. 6d. *a* 22s. 6d.
Sewhings, No. 1 & 2	Tls. 360 *a* 375	„	20s. 2d. *a* 20s. 11d. „ 18s. 6d. *a* 21s. 0d.
Laeyongs	Tls. 350 *a* 360	„	19s. 7d. *a* 20s. 2d. „ 18s. 6d. *a* 19s. 0d.
Throwns	None.		None.
Re-reeled Hainings	Tls. 590 *a* 600	„	32s. 6d. *a* 33s. 1d. „ 32s. 0d. *a* 31s. 0d.
Do. Twatlees	Tls. 570 *a* 590	„	31s. 5d. *a* 32s. 6d. „ 30s. 6d. *a* 32s. 0d.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Formosa," (cleared yesterday) had 994 bales China Silk, 100 bales damaged Japan Silk, (ex stranded Mail steamer "Benares") and 10 bales Waste Silk on board.

The Mail Steamer "Ganges," has about 1,600 bales China, and 148 bales Japan, making a total of 1,748 bales of Silk engaged.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

This has been a very fluctuating mail. At the beginning of the mail, news from Hongkong announced a considerable rise in exchange, which affected rates here, and Bank Bills were offered at 6s. 3d., and Private paper from 6s. 3⅝d. to ⅞d.; but at the close a heavy demand for remittances showed itself, and rates declined gradually to 6s. 3d. for Document and 6s. 2⅞d. for Credits paper, Banks refusing to sell over 6s. 2½d. This fall seems to be only the result of the principal buyers having waited to the last moment, and rates are likely to go up again for next mail, especially if there is the same amount of produce going forward. Settlements for this mail come to about One Million Sterling.

On India a fair amount of business has been done at 316 to 319 for Bombay, and 316 to 319 for Calcutta.

Hongkong 26½ % discount.

Dollars unchanged 73.80.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,	6s. 1d.
	Bank Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. 3d.
	Credits, „ „	6s. 3⅛d. *a* 6s. 3½d.
	Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. 3⅛d.
On Paris—Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,		fcs. 7.72½
Documentary, 6 months' sight,		fcs. 7.75

per Tael.

On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ... Rs. 315 per 100 Taels.
On Bombay— „ „ „ ..... Rs. 312 „
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, ... 25¼ per cent discount.
„ Private, 15 days' sight, ... 26½ „ „

BULLION:—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 166.50 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.2 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—73.6.5.

CAROLUS DOLLARS.—75.2.5.

COPPER CASH.—1,500 per Tael.

YOKOHAMA, JUNE 27, 1868.

IMPORTS.

The chief feature worth mention in this market during the fortnight has been a demand to some extent for Grey Shirtings, inducing a slight improvement in price. Yarns have remained in enquiry as reported in our last, and prices have again advanced. In other Cottons, we have no business to report and in Woollens, business has quite ceased for the time, quotations being consequently nominal. We hear of considerable re exports of Lead, but on the spot all metals are dull.

The business in Arms is assuming quite a staple character, and some merchants are turning large capital in this direction. It is still, however, by many regarded as an 'illegitimate' branch of trade. Rice and Sugar remain as last reported.

We have several arrivals to report, which have largely increased our general stocks. The "Velocity," "Lauercost," and "Jung Frau," from London have come into port. The "Uncle Toby" from New York, the "Valley Forge" from Baltimore, and the "Zingara," from Cardiff, with coals.

		Dollars.
COTTON YARN—		
Nos. 16 to 24	₱ pcl.	50.00 to 51.00
28 to 32	„	54.00 „ 55.00
38 to 42	„	53.00 „ 54.00
GREY SHIRTINGS—		
7.0 lbs.	₱ pc.	2.30 „ 2.35
8.4 lbs.	„	2.90 „ 3.00
8.6 to 8.8 lbs.	„	2.95 „ 3.05
WHITE SHIRTINGS—		
56 to 60 reed	„	3.10 „ 3.20
64 to 72 „	„	3.50 „ 3.70
68 to 72 „	„	3.70 „ 4.10
T-CLOTHS—		
6 to 7 lbs.	„	1.90 „ 2.00
7 lbs.	„	2.10 „ 2.30
TURKEY RED CLOTH, 24 yds.	„	2.80 „ 3.10
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—		
White	„	3.25 „ 3.50
Dyed	„	3.40 „ 3.60
BROCADES—		
White	„	3.25 „ 3.50
Dyed	„	3.40 „ 3.60
VELVETS—		
Black	„	9.50 „ 10.00
Assorted	„	8.00 „ 9.00
TAFFACHELASS—Single warp	„	3.00 „ 3.30
Do. Double warp	„	3.80 „ 4.20
CHINTZES	„	2.20 „ 2.60
HANDKERCHIEFS	₱ doz.	0.75 „ 1.00

		Dollars.
CAMLETS—		
S	₱ pc.	16.00 to 17.00
S S	„	15.50 „ 16.00
S S S	„	13.00 „ 14.00
B B B	„	16.00 „ 17.00
ORLEANS—		
Plain	„	3.75 „ 5.00
Figured	„	4.30 „ 5.00
MOUSSELINE DE LAINE—		
30 yds., 30 in.	„	6.00 „ 8.00
LONG ELLS	„	8.00 „ 9.50
LASTINGS	„	13.00 „ 16.00
LUSTRES	„	4.00 „ 5.50
BLANKETS	₱ lb.	0.55 „ 0.60
IRON NAIL ROD	₱ pl.	3.00 „ 3.50
LEAD	„	7.00 „ 7.75
TIN	„	17.00 „ 18.00
TIN PLATES	„	8.00 „ 8.50
COTTON—		
Ningpo ..... Nominal.	„	..... „ .....
Shanghai ..... „	„	..... „ .....
Tientsin ..... „	„	..... „ .....
SUGAR, CANTON—		
White, No. 1	₱	6.00 „ 6.50
No. 2	„	5.00 „ 5.25
Brown, No. 1	„	4.00 „ 4.50
RICE (China)	„	..... „ .....
SAPAN WOOD	„	1.50 „ 2.00
RHUBARB	₱ box.	7.00 „ .....

EXPORTS.

		Dollars.
SILK—		
Mybash and Sinshu { Best,	₱ pl.	800 to 840
Mybash and Sinshu { Medium	„	600 „ 720
Mybash and Sinshu { Inferior	„	800 „ 840
Koshu, best	„	... „ ...
medium	„	650 „ 700
inferior	„	550 „ 620
Ida, good, long hanks	„	... „ ...
inferior „	„	... „ ...
Oshu, best	„	... „ ...
medium	„	720 „ 780
inferior	„	600 „ 650
Sodai, best	„	... „ ...
medium	„	600 „ 650
inferior	„	600 „ 650
Atchezen, best	„	... „ ...
medium	„	600 „ 640
inferior	„	450 „ 550
Hatchojee, medium	„	... „ ...
inferior	„	... „ ...

		Dollars.
TEA—		
Fine	₱ pl.	34.00 to 36.00
Good medium	„	27.00 „ 29.00
Medium	„	23.00 „ 25.00
Good common	„	18.00 „ 22.00
SEAWEED, fine cut green	„	5.50 „ 6.00
„ „ brown	„	3.90 „ 4.25
Large uncut green	„	3.00 „ 3.40
„ brown	„	1.60 „ 2.00
CUTTLE FISH, No. 1	„	14.00 „ 14.50
„ 2	„	11.00 „ 11.50
DRIED SHRIMPS	„	13.00 „ 14.50
MUSHROOMS	„	45.00 „ 48.00
TOBACCO, No. 1	„	14.00 „ .....
GALL NUTS	„	8.00 „ 8.50
VEGETABLE WAX	„	16.00 „ 17.00
GINSENG, (50 pcs. per catty)	„	1.50 „ 4.20
RAPE SEED	„	3.90 „ 4.00
RAPE SEED OIL	„	8.90 „ 10.00
CAMPHOR	„	22.00 „ 23.50

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank 4 months' sight, 4s. 6½d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 6⅜d to 4s. 7d. Credit Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 7d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 7¼d. Documentary 4 months' sight, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 7⅛d.—6 months' sight, 4s. 7⅛d. to 4s. 7¼d. Shanghai.—10 days' sight, Bank 74. Private Bills, 10 days' sight, 73½. Hongkong.—10 days' sight Bank, 1⅜ per cent discount. Private 2½ per cent discount, nom. Paris, Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 5.72½—6 months' sight, 5.76. Bocs, 280.

FREIGHTS.—To London, per sailing vessel, £4 0s. per ton 50 ft. To New York do., £3 5s. to £3 10s. per ton 40 ft. To San Francisco, per P. M. str., $15 per ton 40 ft. To New York, per P. M. str., $45 per ton 40 ft. To Hongkong and Shanghai, per sailing vessel, nominal.

HANKOW, JUNE 26, 1868.

IMPORTS.

A fair amount of business in piece goods has been transacted during the past fortnight, Cottons receiving most attention.

		T.m.c.		*T.m.c.*
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 to 7½ lbs.	₱ pc.	1.9.4	to	1.9.6
8¼ „	„	2.2.4	„	2.2.8
10 „	„	3.1.5	„	3.4.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
56 to 60 reed	„	2.1.0	„	2.2.0
64 to 66 „	„	2.2.5	„	2.3.5
68 to 72 „	„	2.5.0	„	2.7.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide	„	1.4.0	„	1.5.0
7 to 7½ „ 32 „	„	1.9.0	„	2.1.5
8 to 8¼ „ 36 „	„	2.2.0	„	2.4.0
DRILLS—				
American, 40 yds.	„	4.3.0	„	4.4.0
English, 40 yds.	„	3.9.0	„	4.3.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Brown	₱ doz.	0.6.0	„	0.6.3
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				
White	₱ pc.	2.2.5	„	2.3.5
Dyed, Assorted	„	2.3.0	„	2.4.5
BROCADES—				
White	„	2.3.0	„	2.3.5
Dyed, Assorted	„	2.4.5	„	2.8.5
DAMASKS—				
White	„	4.0.0	„	.....
Dyed, Assorted	„	4.1.0	„	4.8.0
CHINTZ, Assorted	„	1.4.5	„	1.6.5
VELVETS—				
18 in. Black	₱ yd	0.1.7	„	0.1.7.5
22 in. Black	„	0.2.1.5	„	0.2.3
ORLEANS CLOTH—				
Plain	₱ pc.	...	„	...
Figured	„	3.6.0	„	4.0.0
WOOLLENS—				
Spanish Stripes	₱ yd.	0.5.8	„	0.6.3
Habit Cloth	„	1.1.0	„	1.3.0
Medium Cloth	„	0.9.0	„	1.1.5
Broad Cloth	„	1.2.0	„	1.5.0

		T.m.c.		*T.m.c.*
WOOLLENS—Continued.				
Camlets, English, S	₱ pc	13.3.0	to	13.5.0
S S	„	12.5.0	„	13.3.0
Common	„	11.0.0	„	12.0.0
B B B	„	16.5.0	„	17.0.0
LASTINGS	„	11.6.0	„	11.9.0
LONG ELLS—				
H H Scarlet	„	7.0.0	„	.....
Assorted	„	7.0.0	„	7.1.0
G G „	„	6.8.0	„	7.0.0
G G Scarlet	„	6.8.0	„	6.9.0
METALS—				
Lead	₱ pl.	7.5.0	„	7.8.0
Tin	„	20.0.0	„	20.5.0
RAW COTTON	„	16.0.0	„	20.5.0
SUGAR—				
Brown, Canton	„	2.8.0	„	3.3.0
Amoy, &c.	„	2.8.0	„	2.9.0
Manilla	„	2.8.0	„	3.0.5
White, No. 1	„	5.1.0	„	5.3.0
No. 2	„	4.7.0	„	4.9.0
JAPAN PRODUCE—				
Seaweed, Long	„	2.8.0	„	3.1.0
Cut	„	4.0.0	„	4.9.0
Isinglass	„	24.0.0	„	38.0.0
Mushrooms	„	33.0.0	„	35.0.0
Cuttle Fish	„	12.0.0	„	13.0.0
STRAITS PRODUCE—				
Pepper, Black	„	6.0.0	„	7.0.0
Rattans	„	3.8.0	„	4.6.0
Sandalwood, old	„	.....	„	.....
„ new	„	6.0.0	„	6.5.0
Sapanwood	„	2.5.0	„	3.2.0
OPIUM—				
Malwa new	₱ ch.	520	„	...
old	„	525	„	...
Patna—	„	520	„	...

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EXPORTS.

TEA.—Settlements, since last mail, have been on a large scale. The completion of some orders, with the departure of the vessels loading for England, and the advices of the enormous purchases at Foochow, have caused several operators to retire from the market. Teamen, however, have been willing sellers on arrival, and freely met buyers at drooping prices.

Oanfas continue to maintain their popularity, and full, in some cases even advanced, rates have been paid. Other kinds show a decline of about Tls. 3 per picul, and this reduction is the most noticeable in the second class Oopacks selling lately at Tls. 28 *a* 31. Fair Black leaf or Siang Tam kinds have been settled at Tls. 17 *a* 18.50, and Lye Lings and Ping Kongs at Tls. 23 *a* 28 per picul,

The high prices paid in Shanghai have induced Chinese to ship a few chops—chiefly Siang Tams—for sale in that market.

The first arrivals of the second crop will take place during the next week, and the cost of the Oopacks is said to be Tls. 22 *a* 24 per picul laid down in Hankow. The yield of the first crop is estimated at *fully* 230,000 chests against last year about 200,000 chests.

The settlements of the fortnight have been 101 chops, 47,852 chests, Contracts 9 chops, 3,923 chests. Native shipments 9 chops, 4,352 chests, making a total of 56,127 chests.

The prices paid are as follows:—

Oopacks & Cheong-sou-kais,—			Cost at 6s. 3d. Ex. & £4 10s.—Frt.*	
Finest...............Tls.	......	per picul..........		
Medium to Fine... ,,	24.50 *a* 33.50	,,	.........1s. 9d. *a* 2s. 3d.	,,
Oonams.—				
Fair medium to fine ,,	17.00 *a* 28.75	,,	.........1s. 4d. *a* 2s. 0d.	,,
Oanfas—				
Good medium to fine ,,	28.75 *a* 33.25	,,	.........2s. 0d. *a* 2s. 2½d.	,,

* Shanghai rates, about Tls. 5.50 per picul being added for Duty, Exchange, &c.

	T.m.c.	T.m.c.		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Oils—			Rhubarb, Szechuen.........₰ pl.	3.0.0 ,,	4.0.0
Sow-yow, 73 catties ......₰ tub	4.3.0 to	4.5.0	Tobacco—		
Hongkong-yow, 54 catties ,,	4.2.0 ,,	4.4.0	Green .... ,,	35.0.0 ,,	40.0.0
Pa-Tong-yow ....₰ pl.	4.4.0 ,,	4.5.0	Yellow........................ ,,	17.0.0 ,,	28.0.0
Chayow .... ,,	5.6.0 ,,	5.7.0	Leaf........................... ,,	6.0.0 ,,	6.5.0
Tallow ....₰ pc.	6.7.0 ,,	6.8.0	Hemp—		
Fungus ....₰ pl.	22.5.0 ,,	23.0.0	White........................ ,,	10.50 ,,	12.5.0
Wax—			Green .... ,,	8.5.0 ,,	9.5.7
White	,,275.0.0	,,282.0.0	Safflower, Szechuen ...... ,,	75.0.0 ,,	92.0.0
Yellow........................	,, 55.0.0	,, 65.0.0			

EXCHANGE:—On London, Bank, demand, 6s. 3d. per tael.,—6 months' sight, 6s. 5d. per tael. Credits, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 6½d. per tael. On Hongkong, Bank, 3 days' sight, 29¼ per cent discount. On Shanghai, Bank, demand, 3⅜ per cent discount. 3 days' sight, 3⅝ per cent discount. 10 days's sight, 3½ per cent discount. Private 10 days' sight, 4½ per cent discount. Interest on Loans 12 per cent per annum.

GOLD:—Quotations are Bar and Leaf, Tls. 168 per 10 taels weight of 98 touch.

COPPER CASH:—Hankow-picked, Tls. 0.62.5 to 0.62.8 per 1,000.

FREIGHTS:—The rate per steamer to Shanghai is Tls. 5, and to Ningpo Tls. 6 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 20th June, 1868.

	S'ton & M'slles.
Adamson, W. R., and Co.	—
Ashton and Co...........................	15
Barnet, Geo, and Co.	296
Birley, Worthington and Co.	80
Bland, J.,................................	27
Borntraeger and Co.....................	43
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	60
Bovet, Brothers and Co.	22
Bower, Hanbury, and Co.	166
Brand, Monro and Co.	435
Carter and Co.	325
Chapman, King and Co.	61
Coutts and Co.	—
Cumine and Co.	10
Dow and Co.	—
Gamwell, F. R.	—
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	123
Gilman and Co.	197
Glover and Co.	19
Gutschow and Co.	—
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	58
Hogg, Brothers, ...	29
Holdsworth, E.	—
Holliday, Wise and Co.	—
Hughes & Co.	13
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	62
Jarvie, John, and Co.	169
Meynard and Co.	10
Milsom and Tod,........................	82
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	10
Overweg and Co.	—
Petrocochino and Co.	—
Pustau, Wm. and Co.	156
Primrose and Co.	—
Reid & Co.	27
Reiss and Co.	—
Remo and Co.	—
Rothwell, Love and Co.	—
Russell and Co.	158
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	150
Scheibler Matthai and Co.	43
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	82
Siemssen and Co.	17
Skeggs and Co.	137
Smith, J. M., and Co.	—
Textor and Co.	29
Theric and Co.	—
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	8
Trautmann and Co.	—
Turner and Co.	70
Westall Brand and Co.	13
Wilkinson, Alfred, and Co.	—
White, F. G.	4
Miscellaneous............................	80
Total Bales.........	3,286

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

Date.	1868.		1867.	
	Night. Min.	Day. Max.	Night. Min.	Day. Max.
June 26	71	74	68	74
,, 27	68	72	70	75
,, 28	69	72	69	73
,, 29	68	70	70	77
,, 30	67	74	78	89
July 1	67	82	79	91
,, 2	70	83	71	89

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per "Nanzing," from Tientsin,—Messrs. Hockley and Grant. Per "Dupleix" from Hongkong—Messrs. Herbaud, Moorhead, Mercurol, Bierchardi, and two Japanese. Per "Hirado," from Hankow.—Messrs. Elias and Blain; from Nanking, Dr. Macartney. Per "Aden," from Yokohama,—Messrs. Hill and R. A. Houstoun.

Departed.—Per "Yuen-tze-fei," for Chefoo and Tientsin,—Messrs. Krayer, Schwabe, and Dudgeon. Per "Phase," for Yokohama,—Messrs. Avoire, Wilkie, Détape, Arnold, Brecheux, Fisher, and two Chinese. Per "Phase," for Yokohama,—Messrs. Ziegler, Pugno, Andreosi, Suzzi, Raffin, Charpentier, Preoost, Mutti, Dusina, Gattinoni, Ortel, Barnaron, Rien Argenson, Duchanell, Ruel, Dumareet, Brian' con, Elzieres, Grazioli and servant, Bariletí Davis and 13 Japanese.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.*—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels;*—Six Months, *Six Taels;*—Three Months, *Four Taels;—all payable in advance.* Single Numbers, 2 *mace 5 cand.*—Five Copies, *One Tael.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

Trade Mark 1868. DOLLOND'S, 59, St. Paul's Church-yard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

o-a-f 16ja-69 1720 January 16th 1868.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.

Forty Years' Use of these Medicines

(Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines)

By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. Morison's system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken,—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

Agents in Shanghai,—Messrs. Llewellyn & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

31de-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

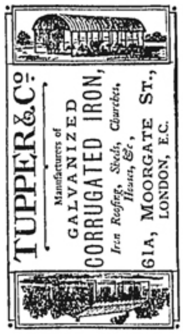
and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721 January 16th 1868.



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TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,

23 ABCHURCH LANE

LONDON.

29no-68 1331 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1866.

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PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

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Pancreatic Emulsion

in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. Tilbury Fox. Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

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PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

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Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

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30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

16ja-69 1719 January 16th 1868.

FRAUD.

No. 2.

ON the 27th June, 1866, Monteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

Selling Spurious Articles

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell's,

Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

CAUTION.—Any one Selling Spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from

Every respectable Dealer in China.

16my-69 2712 May 22nd, 1867.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.

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LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in INDIA and CHINA, all purchasers of DR. DE JONGH'S OIL are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil.

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1000 REWARD.

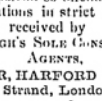
Any parties counterfeiting DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law, for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by
DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE CONSIGNEES and AGENTS,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.,
77, Strand, London.

18dc 2935 June 18th, 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG AND BIRDSEYE
TOBACCO,

TRADE  MARK.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imitation should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them

Virginia Shag Tobacco, Virginia Birdseye Tobacco, Virginia Cut Cavendish Tobacco, Virginia Returns Tobacco, York River, Carolina Rose, Golden Gem, Havana Tobacco, Persian Tobacco, Latakia Tobacco, Oronoko Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco, Smoking Mixture, Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manila Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

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17ma-69 2187 March 18th, 1868.

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31au-68 554 August 31st, 1867.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
June 27	Lamont	Br str	772	Patterson	Ningpo	June 26	General	Russell and Co
... 27	Rona	Br str	847	Hutchison	Hankow	... 26	do	Glover and Co
... 27	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin	... 24	do	Trautmann and Co
... 27	Monocacy	U.S. G.B.	.....	Carter	Nagasaki	... 24		
... 28	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Hankow	... 25	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 28	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Chinhai	... 28		Chinese Government
... 28	Formosa	Br str	480	Hockin	Fishermen's Islands	... 26	Silk	P. & O. Co
... 29	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 28	General	Russell and Co
... 29	Scorpion	H.I.M.g.b	200	de la Saille	Chusan	... —		
... 29	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1113	Hardie	Hankow	... 26	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 29	Ville de Granade	Fre baq	280	Carrieque	Swatow	... 19	Sugar	A. Nachtrieb and Co
... 29	Fenella	Chi str	220	Sang-ging	Foochow	... —		Chinese Government
... 29	Helen	Br baq	282	Law	Swatow	... 14	Sugar	J. S. Baron
... 30	Lamont	Br str	772	Patterson	Ningpo	... 29	Tea	Russell and Co
... 30	Dupleix	Fr str	1900	Nöel	Hongkong	... 26	Mails, &c.	Messageries Imperiales
... 30	China	N.Ger.str.	648	Möller	Hongkong & Swatow	... 25	General	Siemssen and Co
... 30	Capiolani	Br baq	540	Upton	Liverpool	Feb. 18	Coals	Reid and Co
July 1	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	June 30	General	Russell and Co
... 1	Ganges	Br str	1200	Cates	Hongkong	... 26	do	P. & O. Co
... 1	Hirado	Br str	1294	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	... 28	Tea	Russell and Co
... 2	Lamont	Br str	772	Patterson	Ningpo	July 1	General	Russell and Co
... 2	Aden	Br str	501	Andrews	Yokohama	June 27	do	P. & O. Co
... 2	Kewkee	Am baq	344	Hawes	Newchwang	... 15	Beancakes	Olyphant and Co
... 2	Simoda	Am sh			Puget Sound	April 27	Timber	Olyphant and Co
... 2	Sea Queen	Br sh	377	Laigo	Singapore	June 24	General	Master

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY.
June 27	Neptune	Br sh	298	Schofield	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Coffee	J. S. Baron
... 27	Fire Queen	Br sh	783	Duggan	Foochow	Original & Tea	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 27	Hope	Br baq	453	Henderson	Newchwang	General	Frazar and Co
... 27	Rubicon	Br sch	204	Hosenson	Chefoo	Sundries & Re-exports	Frazar and Co
... 27	Lamont	Br str	772	Patterson	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 28	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 28	Yuen-tze-lei	Br str	315	Drage	Chefoo & Tientsin	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 28	David Hoadley	Am sh	908	Kilton	Puget Sound	Ballast	Russell and Co
... 28	Tynedale	Br baq	583	Steel	Foochow	do	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
... 28	Oberon	N.Ger.baq	376	Schmidt	Newchwang	General	Frazar and Co
... 27	Marmora	Br baq	363	Kidd	Foochow	Ballast	Frazar and Co
... 28	Hugo and Otto	N.Ger.baq	350	Ricket	Saghalien Island	do	Olyphant and Co
... 29	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 29	Tahwah	Am str	250	Andrews	Hankow & Ports	Ballast	Russell and Co
... 30	Nangato	Br str	197	Catto	Nagasaki	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 30	Fung Shuey	Am str	740	Watson	Hongkong & Canton	do	Glover and Co
... 30	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Hankow	do	Russell and Co
... 30	Lamont	Br str	772	Patterson	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
July 1	Plymouth Rock	Am str	768	Hammon	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 1	Gustav	N-Ger.bg	198	Biehl	Foochow	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 1	Mercator	Br baq	317	Brown	Keelung	Nankeens	Frazar and Co
... 1	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 1	Formosa	Br str	480	Hockin	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 2	Rona	Br str	784	Hutchison	Hankow & Ports	General	Glover and Co
... 2	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Chefoo & Tientsin	Opium, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 2	Diomed	Br str	1201	Crompton	Hongkong, &c.	Tea etc.	Butterfield & Swire
... 2	Phase	Fr sh	711	Hinstin	Yokohama	General	Messageries Imperiales
... 2	Toza	N-Ge.sch	60	Gibson	Fishermen's Group	Ballast	Master
... 2	Lamont	Br str	772	Patterson	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&SEC.	SHIP'S NAME	COMMANDER	FLAG & RIG	TONNAGE	DATE OF ARRIVAL	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	DESTINATION	REMARKS
P & O M	Aden	Andrews	Br str	501	July 2	Yokohama	P. & O. Co		
	Agamemnon	Middleton	Br str	1587	June 24	Hankow	Butterfield & Swire		
7 c	China	Möller	N-Ge. str	648	June 30	H'kong & Swatow	Siemssen and Co	H'kong & Canton	Immediately
1 c	Confucius	Marsellus	Chi str	265	June 20	Nanking	Chinese Government		
O W	Dupleix	Nöel	Fr str	1900	June 30	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales		
	Elfin		Chi str		June 24				
6 s	Express	Mooney	Br str	290	Feb 13	Ningpo	Russell and Co		
2 p	Feeyuen	Pitman	Am str	230	Nov 24	Foochow	J. M. Nixon, Jr.		
6 p	Fenella	Sang-ging	Chi str	220	June 29	Foochow	Chinese Government		
S S N W	Fusi-Yama	Hardie	Br str	1113	June 29	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	To-day
P & O M	Ganges	Cates	Br str	1190	July 1	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	H'kong with Mails	4th instant
S S N W	Hirado	McQueen	Br str	1294	July 1	Hankow & Ports	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	5th instant
O D	Hong-que		Am str						
M D	Kiangsoo	Cheethan	Br str	448	Apr 30	Nagasaki	Hughes and Co		
6 p	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	June 28	Chinhai	Chinese Government		
D W	Ta-Yung		Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
8 s	Tsatlee	Blatchely	Am str		Apr 3	Kiukiang	Russell and Co		
S S N D	Warrior	Patterson	Am str	2021	Apr 23	Hongkong	Russell and Co		
1 s	Williamette	McLeod	Chi str	176	Mar 22	Hankow	Chinese Government		
	19 STEAMERS								

RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

No.&SEC	NAME.	COMMANDER.	FLAG.	TONNAGE.	AGENTS.
	Receiving Ships.				
3 s	Ariel	J. McKenzie	British ship	596	P. F. Cama and Co
4 s	Berwick Walls	Patridge	British ship	685	Jardine, Matheson and Co
3 s	Emily Jane	E. J. Des Landes	British ship	490	E. D. Sassoon and Co
4 s	Water Witch	Lewes	British barque	297	Captain Lewes, on board
3 s	Wellington	Bennett	British barque	412	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Hulks.				
O D	Euxine	Annatoyn	British barque	398	Powder Magazine
3 s	Frederick VII	Mahon	British barque	350	Imperial Customs
6 p	Kingsun	Brown	American ship	570	Captain Patridge
O L L	Ngapuhi	Croad	British barque	545	Harbor Master
5 p	Nimrod	Vincent	British barque	26	H. I. M.'s Customs

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AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA,
LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN, DURABLE, AND COMFORTABLE.
Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibition.
HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS,
Every description manufactured at the Works of
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S. LONDON,
Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.
Army Helmets and Caps with latest Improvements.
J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.
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17ma-69 2188 March 18th, 1868.

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17ma-69 2185 March 18th, 1868

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31dc-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

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31dc-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
7 s	Aleyone	Brown	Br baq	371	Dec 27	Keelung	Bourjau, Hübener and Co		
3 c	Argonaut	Nicolson	Br sh	1072	Apr 12	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Immediately
7 s	Bremen	Ballerdieck	N-Ger.sh	910	June 23	Cardiff	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
3 c	Burdwan	Douglas	Br sh	803	June 12	London	Gilman and Co	London	Immediately
P & O W	Capiolani	Upton	Br baq	540	June 30	Liverpool	Reid and Co		
2 p	Catharina	Mollsen	N-Ger.bk	340	June 23	Nagasaki	Glover and Co	Nagasaki	To-day
3 c	Cathaya	Paterson	Br sh	790	May 24	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Immediately
2 s	Challenge	Westlake	Br baq	599	June 16	Liverpool	Gilman and Co	London	Immediately
3 c	City of Aberdeen	Gerrie	Br sh	551	June 17	London	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Early
3 c	Coral Nymph	Winchester	Br sh	724	June 16	London	Siemssen and Co	London	6th instant
O L L	Douglas	Hacking	Br baq	330	June 18	Freemantle	Frazar and Co	Foochow	Early
3 c	Earl Dalhousie	Campbell	Br sh	1047	June 8	Sydney	Gilman and Co	London	Immediately
1 s	Enterprise	Kross	Siam baq	488	May 20	Bangkok	Siemssen and Co		
6 c	Ernst & Maria	Meyer	N-Ger.bk	303	June 23	Newcastle, N.S.W.	Wm. Pustan and Co		
D W	F. Reck	Denker	N-Ger.bk	546	June 24	Keelung	Eduard Schellhass and Co	London	Early
7 p	Flying Buck	Brown	Br sch	143	June 18	Singapore, &c.	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	To-day
M D	Fröhlich	Steinfordt	N-Ger.bg	360	June 22	Swatow	Bourjau, Hübener and Co	Newchwang	Early
Wusung	George et Mathi[de] Hollard		Fre baq	367	June 24	Yokohama	Master		
2 c	Golconda	Marshall	Am bg	521	June 25	Swatow	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
H Q	Hastings	Cobbett	Br sh	541	June 24	Freemantle	Gilman and Co		
1 c	Heng Hoi	Holinguist	Siam baq	353	June 22	Bangkok	Siemssen and Co		
1 c	Helen	Law	Br baq	282	June 29	Swatow	J. S. Baron		
6 c	Helen Nicholson	Holliday	Br sh	716	June 19	London	Shaw, Brothers and Co	London	Immediately
6 c	Horatio	Palmer	Am sh	440	May 25	New York	Bull, Purdon and Co		For Charter
M D	Japan	Lamberlich	N-Ge.sch	270	June 20	Newchwang	Siemssen and Co		
8 s	Jenny	Russelin	Russ baq	557	June 23	Liverpool	Order		
7 p	Kewkee	Hawes	Am baq	344	July 2	Newchwang	Olyphant and Co		
2 c	Lennox Castle	McMichen	Br sh	693	May 11	London	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	Cld. 2nd inst
2 c	Lieutenant	Peters	Br baq	500	June 23	Liverpool	Borneo Company Limited	London	Early
8 s	Lightfoot	Risk	Br baq	472	June 11	Sydney	Russell and Co		
2 c	Madawaska	Fowle	Am sch	511	June 22	Boston	Olyphant and Co		
O D	Maitland	Coulson	Br sh	798	June 21	Put back	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
T W	Margaret	Burdisson	N-Ger.sh	598	June 24	Shields	Wm. Pustan and Co		
8 s	Mary Whitridge	Cutler	Am sh	862	June 23	Cardiff	Russell and Co	London	Early
1 c	Maud Helen	Thomas	Am baq	659	June 18	Swatow	Augustine Heard and Co		
2 s	Mikado	Limpfert	N-Ger.bk	340	June 19	Newchwang	Glover and Co	Chefoo	Immediately
7 s	Neptune	Boundiers	Br baq	287	May 30	Newcastle, N.S.W.	J. S. Baron		
1 c	Nipon	Asverus	N-Ger.bg	472	June 17	Newchwang	Siemssen and Co		
6 c	Preciosa	Franke	N-Ger.sh	744	June 22	Cardiff	Russell and Co		
2 p	Royal Saxon	Knight	Br sh	799	June 12	Foochow	Russell and Co		
1 s	Runnymede	Brymner	Br bg	181	June 11	Newchwang	Chs. Gütschow and Co	Tientsin	Immediately
O L L	Sea Queen	Laige	Br sh	377	July 2	Singapore	Master		
O L L	Simoda		Am sh		July 2	Puget Sound	Olyphant and Co		
M D	Skjold	Jensen	Dan bg	197	June 22	Newchwang	Wm. Pustan and Co		
2 p	St. Mary	Young	Siam baq	411	June 18	Newchwang	Siemssen and Co		
1 c	St. Paul	Leyser	Siam baq	299	June 19	Chefoo	Siemssen and Co		
3 c	Star of China	Hodge	Br sh	794	June 12	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Early
7 s	The Cedars	Stonehouse	Br baq	356	June 13	Newchwang	Chapman, King and Co	London	Early
7 s	Trebolgan	Lewis	Br sh	1171	June 9	Puget Sound	Olyphant and Co		
1 s	Ville de Granade	Carrieque	Fre baq	280	June 29	Swatow	A. Nachtrieb and Co		
A H W	Wild Deer	Smith	Br sh	1016	June 24	London	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
	51 VESSELS								
F W	Fredrick	Brodhurst			May 11	Tungsha Lightship			

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

No.&Sec	Name.	Commander.	Flag.	Tonnage.	Agents.
	Bunker Hill	Murray	American steamer	63	Primrose and Co
	Fokelin	Morris	British steamer	70	Captain Patridge
	Maggie Lauder	Ryder	British steamer	130	Mackenzie and Co
	Samson	McCaslin	British steamer	80	Frazar and Co
	Titan	Loberge	British steamer	90	Gibb, Livingston and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
B N Y	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
	Dove	.....	Dunlop	H. M. G. B.	1	60	40	June 10	Fishermen's Islands
3 s	Rinaldo	.....	Bush	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	May 9	Hioga
B N Y	Salamis	.....	Pusey	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....	June 19	Nagasaki
6 s	Monocacy	.....	Carter	U. S. Corvette	.....	.....	.....	June 27	Nagasaki
2 s	Scorpion	.....	de la Saille	H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	June 29	Chusan

DIVISION OF THE HARBOUR IN SECTIONS.

To assist in finding the position of any vessel in Port, the Anchorage is divided into 9 Sections, commencing at the Upper Limit, East Gate Creek, near the Chinese City.

The 3rd, 4th, 6th and 7th Sections on the Pootung side are set apart for the Steamer Anchorage.

Section :—
1,—From Upper Limit to the Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf.
2,— „ S.S.N.Co.'s Wharf to Yang-king-pang Creek.
3,— „ Yang-king-pang Creek to Custom House.
4,— „ Custom House to Danish Consulate.
5,— „ Danish Consulate to Old Dock.

Section :—
6,—From Old Dock to Union Wharf.
7,— „ Union Wharf to Dent's Godowns.
8,— „ Dent's Godowns to Gibb Livingston's Wharf.
9,— „ Gibb, Livingston's Wharf to Lower Limit Mark.

In the Sections all the vessels are anchored in lines between the banks of the river, and lettered according to their position, thus :—
S., Shanghai Side; C., Centre; P., Pootung Side; O. L. L., Outside Lower Limit, and O. U. L. Outside Upper Limit.

WHARVES, DOCKS, &c.

M D	—Muirhead's Dock... .... O. U. L.	p
S S N W	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Wharf... ...	2 s
G W	—Messrs. Glover and Co.'s Wharf...	2 s
K W	—Messrs. Kroes and Co.'s Wharf	2 s
P & O M	—P. & O. Company's Moorings	3 s
P & O W	—P. & O. Company's Wharf	2 p
S S N W, H	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Hongque.	5 s
A H W	—Messrs. Augustine Heard and Co.'s Wharf	5 s
N B J	—Nicolson & Boyd's Jetty	7 p
O D	—Old Dock	6 s
H W	—Hunt's Wharf...	7 s
O W	—Olyphant's Wharf	7 s
T W	—Trautmann's Wharf	7 s
H Q	—Hong Que Wharf	7 s
F W	—Farnham's Wharf	7 s
D W	—Dent's Wharf	8 s
G L W	—Gibb, Livingston and Co.'s Wharf	9 s
B N Y	—British Naval Yard	9 p
S S N D	—Shanghai Steam Navigation Company's Dock ...	O. L. L. p

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